

PROPERTY OF  
THE MIDDLETOWN CLUB.

NOT TO BE MUTILATED,  
TAKEN FROM THE BUILDING

*Midd. Club*

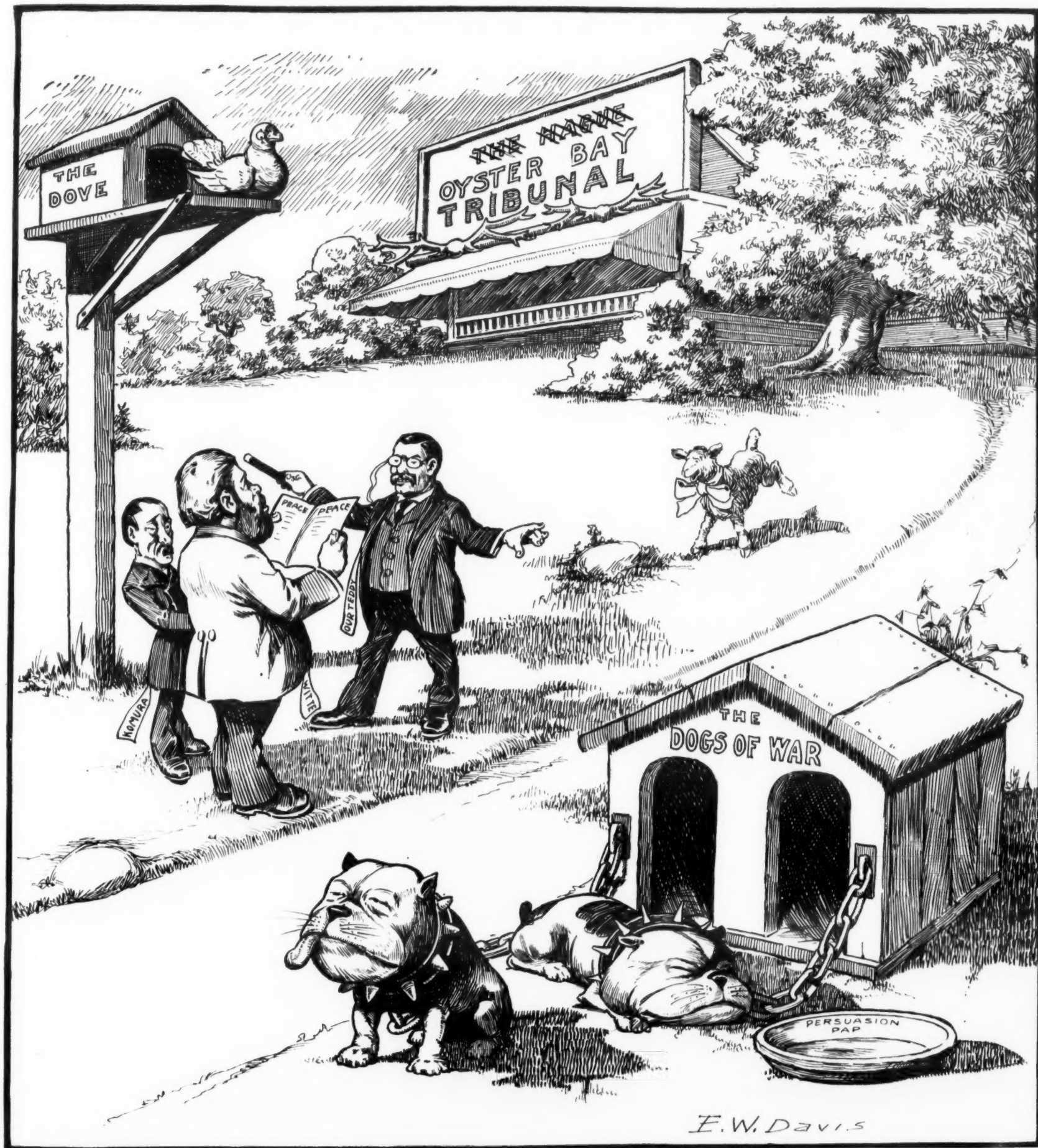
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 2610

SEPTEMBER 14, 1905

PRICE 10 CENTS



THE ONLY SIMON-PURE PALACE OF PEACE

Drawn by E. W. Davis



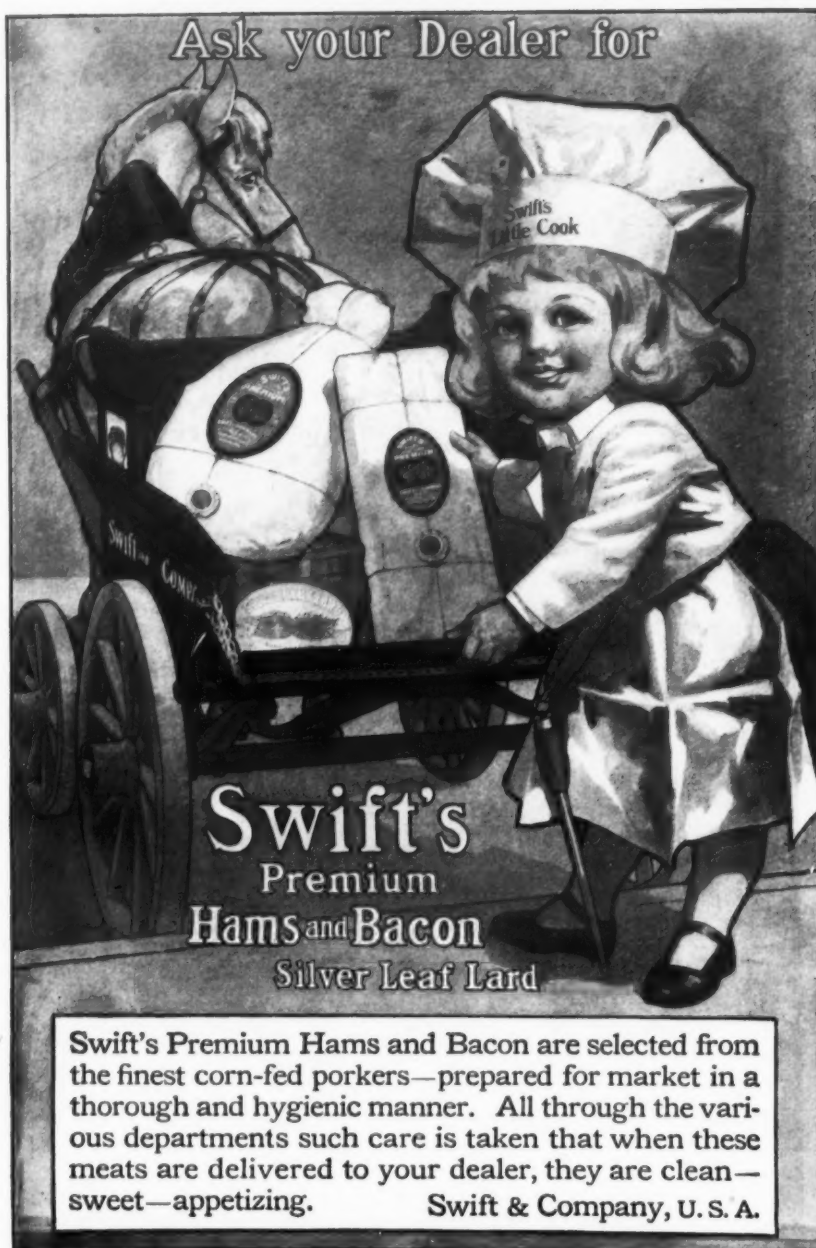
**REMINGTON**  
**TYPEWRITER**

The man who buys any other Typewriter always **HOPES** it will be as good as the

**Remington**

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY  
New York and Everywhere

Ask your Dealer for



**Swift's**  
Premium  
**Hams and Bacon**  
Silver Leaf Lard

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon are selected from the finest corn-fed porkers—prepared for market in a thorough and hygienic manner. All through the various departments such care is taken that when these meats are delivered to your dealer, they are clean—sweet—appetizing. **Swift & Company, U. S. A.**

**WILLIAMS SHAVING STICK**



**UNIVERSAL FACE INSURANCE COMPANY**

In C...  
Does...  
from...  
To amount...  
and of...  
Premium...  
in every...  
The face...  
Do...

...Premium...  
...Life...  
...1005...  
...at now...  
...including...  
...hundred...  
...Office in the...

**Insures**  
A soft, smooth face.  
Freedom from Irritation.  
Ease—  
Comfort—  
Safety.

**FACE INSURANCE**  
is just about as important as life insurance. Williams' Shaving Soap is "The only Safe Policy." It affords absolute protection against the smarting, irritating and still more dreaded effects of inferior soaps, and keeps the face in a healthful condition always.

To insure your face, whether you shave yourself or the barber shaves you, see that nothing but the pure, refreshing, healing WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP is used.

Williams' Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powder, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, Williams' Tar Soap, etc., sold everywhere.

Williams' Shaving Stick (Trial Size) sent for 4c. in stamps.

**THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.**  
Write for "The Shaver's Guide and Correct Dress." It's Free.

"The groves were God's first temples."

**SEPTEMBER**  
**IN THE**  
**ADIRONDACKS.**

No finer place in September can be found than the Adirondacks. The air is cool and bracing, the scenery beautiful, and they can be reached in a night from Boston, New York or Niagara Falls. All parts of the Adirondacks are reached by the

**NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.**

A copy of No. 20 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them," will be sent free on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central R. R., Grand Central Station, New York.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Copyright, 1904, by Judge Company, Publishers, No. 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Vol. CL. No. 2610

New York, September 14, 1905

Price 10 Cents



THE PRESIDENT AS HE RECEIVED THE PEACE CONGRATULATIONS.

HE WAS ENGAGED IN HIS FAVORITE RECREATION OF CHOPPING DOWN A TREE AT OYSTER BAY WHEN SECRETARY LOEB APPEARED WITH CABLEGRAMS FROM KING EDWARD, EMPEROR WILLIAM, AND OTHER RULERS —Copyright by James Burton.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CL. No. 3610

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 225 FOURTH AVE.,  
CORNER 19TH STREET, NEW YORK

Copyright, 1904, by Judge Company, Publishers.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE

1813 HARTFORD BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's  
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saubach's  
News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Terms: \$5.00 per year. Foreign Countries in  
Postal Union, \$5.50.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,  
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and  
Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by  
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking  
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-  
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, September 14, 1905

## The President as a Peacemaker.

NO OTHER act of any head of the United States government ever won the world's plaudits as did President Roosevelt's connection with the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations. The Interparliamentary Union at Brussels, composed of members of the parliaments of nearly all the great countries and of many of the small ones, cabled their enthusiastic congratulations. Kaisers, kings, presidents, and diplomats acclaimed him. "The whole of mankind must unite in thanking you for the great boon you have given it!" exclaimed William II. of Germany.

The pæans were not pitched too high. From the beginning to the end he himself was the Portsmouth conference. He was its creator. No other President or potentate of any sort would have attempted at that stage to induce the belligerents to appoint commissioners. None would have succeeded had they attempted it. By his sympathy and tact he established a cordiality between the plenipotentiaries at the outset, which prompted concessions from each side. He inspired them with his own zeal for peace. With the Mikado and the Czar he was in constant communication. Entanglements appearing, he cut the Gordian knot.

All this, moreover, he did single-handed. Secretary Hay, dead at the time, had no part in suggesting or getting the conference. His successor, Secretary Root, was in Labrador during the sessions of that body. Secretary Taft, on whom he has relied for aid in some exigencies, was on the other side of the globe. From inception to conclusion the credit for the work belongs to the President alone.

Whatever fate the future may have in store for the President, his connection with the Russo-Japanese peace of 1905 will shine resplendent in the world's history. Throughout the whole globe Theodore Roosevelt has given a new glory to the American name.

## A Plague of Defamation.

PROFESSOR SHEPARDSON, of Chicago University, calls attention to the fact that Peter Faneuil, who gave the "Cradle of Liberty" to Boston, was not only engaged in the liquor business, but was a smuggler of liquor besides. We are also reminded by the same authority that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was indicted for smuggling, and that in the first decade of the government at Washington one of the best-known Senators was indicted for accepting a bribe. Such facts as these are not pleasant to recall at any time, but they may serve a useful purpose just now when so many Jeremiahs are to be found in the newspaper offices and elsewhere, tearing their hair and uttering loud lamentations over the degeneracy of the times, and trying to make it appear that rascality and corruption are the rule and not the rare exception among the public men of our day.

The old saying to the effect that it is a poor bird that befools its own nest has a direct application to these alarmists and calamity-howlers, who are doing their best through the newspapers and magazines to convey the impression to the outside world that our men of wealth are all thieves and swindlers, and that our legislators and public officials are all out for "graft" and unholy profit. Of course such impressions are grossly untrue and unjust, and no one knows this better than these same falsifiers and detractors. They find it profitable, for the present, thus to cater to the morbid and sensational tastes of a sec-

tion of the public, and herein lies the chief explanation of their activity and apparent success. They will have their day, but the end will come, and not too soon for the good name and general well-being of the American people. Human greed and selfishness can never be painted too darkly, and corruption and dishonesty on the part of public officials deserve the fullest measure of reprobation and punishment, but equal to these in turpitude and fully as deserving of condemnation are those who act the part of ghouls and harpies in the society of their day, defaming the innocent and defenseless and blasting reputations by innuendoes and insinuations of wrongdoing that have no foundation in fact. Between the rascal who pilfers your pocket or cuts your throat, and the other villain who robs you of your good name, the world long ago made its choice of the first.

## THE PEACE OF PORTSMOUTH.

ALL hail the prestige and the power  
Of great Columbia's name.  
The nations praise and glorify  
Her wisdom and her fame;  
For she has stilled the rolling drums  
And bade the cannon cease,  
And planted in Manchuria  
The olive-branch of peace.

WHERE on the shrines of old Japan  
The shadows softly fall,  
Where pious Russians kneel before  
The icons on the wall,  
Like incense rare upon the air  
Ten million prayers arise,  
To bless the land of liberty,  
And laud it to the skies.

THE scourge of blood and flame has passed,  
The storm of war is done;  
Peace furls the pennon of the cross,  
The banner of the sun.  
The gods of trade will now rebuild  
Port Arthur's battered crags,  
While commerce mends with threads of gold  
The tattered battle-flags.

THE sword is sheathed, no more to reap  
A harvest of the slain;  
In undivided brotherhood  
The world unites again  
Oh, glory to America!  
And honor to the man,  
Our President, who joined the hands  
Of Russia and Japan. MINNA IRVING.

## Senator Depew's Vindication.

WE HAVE always had perfect faith that when the right time came Senator Depew would satisfactorily explain his connection with the troubles of the Equitable Life. The promptness with which he gave up his customary sojourn in Europe to meet the charges against him was characteristic of an upright man, and the recent payment to the Equitable Life of the debt of nearly \$300,000 due from the Depew Improvement Company was the best evidence of his good faith and high sense of honor. It is unfortunate that the name Depew was used in connection with the improvement company, because the inference was drawn that the loan made by the Equitable to the land company was made through Mr. Depew's influence, and for his own benefit. Harsh and utterly unjustifiable attacks were made on the Senator, the injustice of which is disclosed by the frank statement he now makes with reference to his connection with the Depew Improvement Company. It appears that he never authorized the use of his name in connection with the corporation, nor had he any interest in it until five years after its incorporation, when he purchased for cash a fifteenth interest in the stock.

At the time the Equitable made its loan of \$250,000 upon the property it had a total valuation of nearly \$1,000,000, and the loan therefore had every appearance of being gilt-edged. Four years later a serious depression in real-estate, in and about Buffalo, occurred, lowering the values of property, and checking the growth of the town of Depew. As a result, a plan of reorganization was undertaken, and it was proposed to the Equitable that the latter should foreclose the mortgage, turn the property over to a new company, and take bonds in payment of its loan under proper guarantees. Complications prevented the prompt completion of the plan, but Mr. Depew, on his return from Europe, hastened the work by clearing up over \$200,000 of obligations and removing the last serious obstacle to the reorganization. He, and his associates, thereupon notified the Equitable that they were ready to take the property over and pay the amount of the Equitable's loan. President Paul Morton, of the Equitable, in courteously acknowledging the action of Senator Depew, took pains to say to the latter that "an impression of the situation which was erroneous and unjust to you has prevailed." It

is hoped that those who have misjudged Mr. Depew in this matter will do him the fairness to read the correspondence between himself and President Morton. It is only necessary to do this to appreciate how grossly the Senator has been maligned. After such a long and honorable career, in public and in private life, as Senator Depew has had, he is entitled at least to fair play, and the press of the State, we have no doubt, will promptly see that he has it.

## The Plain Truth.

ONE OF the cleverest things which occurred in connection with the agreement of the peace envoys at Portsmouth was M. Witte's little speech to the newspaper correspondents, in which he thanked them generously and freely for their impartiality, courtesy, and kindness. If there is an apparent change in the sentiment of the American people toward Russia at present, it is due in no small measure to the tact and thoughtfulness of M. Witte; and when he spoke his little piece of friendship and favor to the most representative newspaper men of the country at the close of the conference he played his trump card.

THE CLOSE of the struggle between Russia and Japan adds greatly to the standing among the Powers of the world of the United States and of Japan. It gives to China, perhaps, greater direct benefits than to any other nation. It leaves Russia under the humiliation of a stinging defeat by what was supposed to be an inferior Power. The moral victory was Japan's; the diplomatic victory was Russia's. The contingency of a renewal of the struggle by Russia years hence, with a new fleet and an army better disciplined and better officered, is rendered impossible by the renewed alliance of Great Britain with Japan. This is the best guarantee of future peace.

JAPAN WON by forcing the fight. It was prepared and Russia was unprepared. It struck the first blow, and followed it up so quickly and so savagely that Russia was defeated on land and sea before it knew it. It was a short war, all things considered, beginning in February a year ago, and yet in casualties it left over six hundred thousand victims on the field of battle, and cost both contestants together more than one billion dollars. Beyond question, this frightful loss of life and property hastened the conclusion of peace; for behind President Roosevelt stood the powerful influence of all the great bankers of the world. The greatest of the Jewish banking-houses made it clear to the authorities at St. Petersburg and Tokio that Russia, as well as Japan, would have difficulty in floating further war loans. Nor is it a secret that Japan's finances were such that it was questionable whether it could meet the exhausting expenditures of a protracted war without endangering its public credit.

TENACITY WINS. It is President Roosevelt's strongest characteristic. Not courage or impetuosity, but tenacity, has won all his victories. It was no easy task for him to bring Japan's and Russia's envoys together to discuss a proposition for peace, but that was nothing to the task of finally securing an agreement between them. It is no secret now that both parties to the controversy had reached the point where nothing remained but disagreement and failure. But President Roosevelt never wavered. Resourceful to the last degree, tenacious to the end, he continued his efforts, going higher up to St. Petersburg and Tokio, and finally won the victory as he has won every fight in his career, by his steadfastness of purpose. It is the greatest achievement of its kind in the history of the world. His triumph was a magnificent one for himself and for the nation he represents, and it was a benefit to all the world. It is not surprising that the press of Europe lauds President Roosevelt as "the world's foremost statesman."

IT SEEMS practically certain that in the provisions which he has announced for a new legislative assembly in Russia, time will prove that the Czar has builded better than he knew. The constitution of the Duoma, as this assembly is called, is not more remarkable for what it grants to the people than for what it expressly withholds. It actually deprives the Emperor of little, if any, of the power he now possesses; he is still the beginning and the end of all law and authority. The Duoma may be dissolved at any time by the Emperor; the length of its sessions are determined by him; it may summon ministers and discuss laws, but it will have no legislative or appointive powers; its decisions can only be in the nature of recommendations, and will have no binding force until approved by the Emperor. The Duoma will be, in brief, simply a consultative body. Nevertheless, one must be blind to all the facts and precedents of history, to all human tendencies, not to see and believe that in granting this much to the demand for popular representation and political freedom the Czar has opened a door which neither he nor any other human power can ever close again—a door that opens into a new, better, and happier era for the Russian people. To suppose that the people will long be satisfied with the meagre and insufficient measure of power and privilege vouchsafed to them by this Duoma is to suppose what cannot be in the ordinary constitution of things. Because, therefore, of what it signifies for the immediate future more than for what it stands for in itself this act of the Russian Emperor may be rightfully regarded as an epochal event in human history.





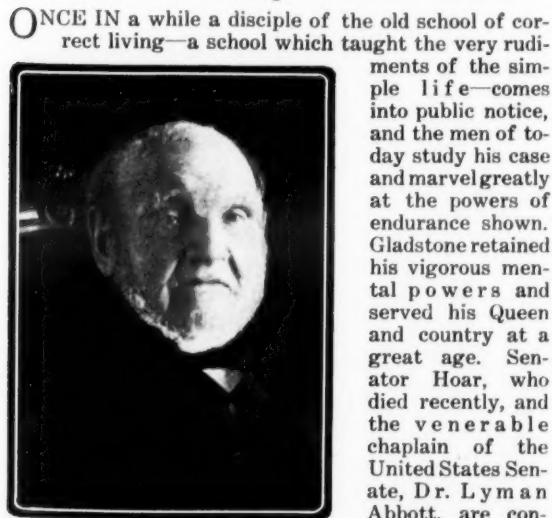
HON. EDWIN H. CONGER,  
Who has resigned his post as American ambassador to Mexico.  
*Bellet.*

has served successively as a diplomatic representative of this country in Brazil, China, and, lastly, in Mexico, and in each and all of these responsible posts has fulfilled his duties with conspicuous success. It was rumored recently that Mr. Conger had been selected by President Roosevelt to go to Peking as a special commissioner to adjust the differences which have arisen between this country and China, a mission for which he was specially fitted, but it seems now that no arrangement of this kind had been made. Mr. Conger is a resident of Iowa, and was once State treasurer, and, later, a member of Congress from that State for six years. It was during his service in China that the Boxer uprising occurred, and his prompt, resolute, and effective action during that critical period gained for him great and lasting credit both in America and abroad, and the gratitude of every citizen who has his country's welfare at heart.

THE THEORY that the Christian religion is worldwide in its influence and in the broad sympathy which it engenders was strikingly emphasized a few days ago, when word came from Bishop Oldham at Madras, India, that Sooboonagamm Ammal, a high-caste Hindu woman and a Christian convert through the Methodist Church, had been spirited away. The news caused universal grief among church workers of all denominations. A later message, which stated that she was not abducted and that strange developments would follow, only served to intensify the interest shown. Sooboonagamm Ammal is a member of one of the greatest Hindu families in India, and when she espoused the Christian faith, of course she lost caste with her people. This interesting woman visited the United States in 1900 and remained a year and a half, visiting many churches and making pleas for the women of her country. If it should turn out that she has not been foully dealt with, as supposed, but that she has returned to the religion of her people because flesh and blood could not stand out against their efforts, she will still be enshrined in the memory of all Christians for the good she has done.



SOOBOONAGAM AMMAL,  
The Hindu convert to Christianity,  
whose fate is in doubt.



HON. DAVID WARK,  
The world's oldest legislator, who died recently at the advanced age of 102 years.—*Current.*

have been exceeded in the case of David Wark, the centenarian member of the Canadian Senate, who died at his home in Fredericton, N. B., on August 20th. Senator Wark was nearly 102 years old, and was the oldest legislator in the world. For sixty-three years he helped make the laws for his people, and yet he did not enter politics until old enough to retire from

business. In 1842, when Senator Wark had accumulated a fortune in the lumber business, he became a member of the New Brunswick Legislature. After many years of service he received a life appointment to the Canadian Senate under the Federation of 1867. Each year up to 1904 he made the long journey to Ottawa from Fredericton. He made the last trip when more than 100 years old. Senator Wark's speeches were notable for directness and good sense, and the simple announcement that he was to speak served to fill the galleries. Although not able to attend the session of 1905, the Canadian Parliament broke all precedent by unanimously voting him the usual sessional salary.

WHILE WAR in the Philippines has long since been over so far as large operations are concerned, the regular troops in service at the various posts in the islands are still exposed to enough dangers to keep them on their mettle—enough perils and hardships of many kinds to test their soldierly qualities and bring out such heroism as they may have in their make-up. Substantial evidence of all this is afforded in the long list, recently issued by the War Department, of the men in service to whom certificates of merit have been granted in the past six months. Among those whose names stand high in this record is Private Otto Herter. It was about a year ago when a detachment of Americans located near Bago-Buntay, in Luzon, were suddenly attacked by a band of ladrones. Things were looking desperate for the boys in khaki, when Herter, who was a private in the hospital corps, stopped his attention to the wounded, seized a rifle from a wounded comrade, and rushed to the firing-line, where his fine marksmanship helped to turn the scales against the enemy. "He was cool and brave," says the record, "setting an excellent example to the other men in the command." The heroism displayed by Private



OTTO HERTER AND GEORGE MORELAND,  
Awarded certificates of merit for brave deeds in the Philippines.

George Moreland, another merit-winner, was not on the battle-field, but under conditions equally perilous and far more trying to the mettle of the average man. It was at Cabanos, in Guinuras, that a comrade was stricken with a fever of the most malignant and contagious sort. Moreland volunteered to nurse the sufferer, and stood by him until the soldier died, and then buried him with his own hands, that none of the other men in the command might be exposed to the contagion. Moreland caught the fever and was ill for many days, but survived and is again in active service.

IN THE return to the United States of the Hon. Stanford Newel, who has been, since 1897, the diplomatic representative of this country at the court of Queen Wilhelmina, our government loses one of its ablest and most efficient servitors. Mr. Newel was formerly a practicing lawyer in St. Paul, Minn., and prominent in State politics. Notwithstanding some misgivings entertained at the outset that he was unfitted for the best diplomatic service, he soon proved himself fully equal to the difficult and delicate duties of his high office, and discharged them with the utmost acceptability both to the Dutch government and to his own. The friends and advocates of international arbitration and world peace have reason to be specially grateful for the eminent service he has rendered to that cause. It was during his term of office that the first peace conference was held at The Hague, The Hague court established, and the first trials instituted before that tribunal. By virtue of his office Mr. Newel became a member of the peace conference of 1897, and has been active, faithful, and vigilant ever since in promoting the interests of international arbitration. If the government can replace Mr. Newel with a man equally devoted to the peace cause it will be a matter for general congratulation, for The Hague is certain to be, in the immediate future, more than in the past, the centre of the world's hopes for the promotion of international unity and concord.

WE HAVE recently had something to say about the resolute attitude which Governor Hanly, of Indiana, has taken against race-track gamblers in that State. But gamblers are not the only class of evildoers upon whom this Indiana Governor has trained his guns. Illicit liquor selling, Sabbath breaking, and other forms of lawlessness are receiving his earnest attention. The Good Citizens' Leagues, the temper-

ance organizations, and the churches have found in Governor Hanly, as those of New York have found in Governor Higgins, a stout champion in their crusade against various public evils. The authorities of cities where the laws against gambling and Sunday liquor selling have been enforced in a lax way, if at all, have been given to understand that the present State administration will brook no half-hearted service. Many police officials have been removed, and others have been forced to resign, because of a failure to do their duty; and never in the history of Indiana, it is said, has there been a time when the law-and-order people felt so sanguine of success and the disorderly element was so thoroughly panic-stricken. A certain class of Indiana politicians whose sympathies run with the lawless element are endeavoring to stir up an opposition to Governor Hanly based on his so-called puritanic ideas. It is a current belief that the Governor would like to succeed Senator Hemingway at the end of his four years' term, and these politicians think they see in this entirely laudable ambition a chance to "get even" with the Governor for his present activity against their friends and allies, the liquor dealers and race-track gamblers.

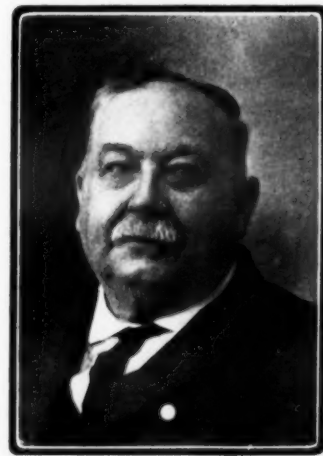
ALTHOUGH IN the past woman may not have gained renown for her artistic achievements, yet she became associated with the struggle after fame and the triumphs of many an artist. For her beauty often furnished the exquisite model whose reproduction on canvas attracted an attention not so readily accorded a less fascinating subject. The present Lady Somers, of England, can boast that she played the rôle of such a helper to the celebrated English painter, G. F. Watts.



THE COUNTESS OF SOMERS,  
Whose portrait (as above), painted by Watts, secured her a husband.

When she was the handsomest of a group of lovely sisters she often served as his model, sometimes with her sisters, and oftener without. This was in the days when Watts was unknown to fame and when she was Miss Pattle, and still in the bloom of youth. Her reward for much patient posing came in an unexpected way. The artist exhibited her portrait in the Royal Academy, and won fame for himself and love for her, for Lord Somers lost his heart to the beautiful portrait, and afterward made its original his countess. This romantic story of fifty years ago has lately been revived, the same portrait having again been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

AMONG THE things which served to divert and enliven the members of the noble Order of Elks during their national reunion at Buffalo this summer was a competition for a fat-man's prize. The award offered to the man who could show up the largest amount of avoirdupois in the marching-line was a complete angler's outfit—a handsome reel, rod, basket, etc. The competitors were not a few, for the Elks belong to that happy class who laugh and grow fat, but the prize was fairly won by D. D. Budd, Esq., a member of Rochester Lodge, No. 24, B. P. O. E. Mr. Budd pulled down the scales at 345 pounds and 8 ounces. It is said that there was another Elk present at the meeting, Mr. August Gottwalt, of Defiance, O., who would have beaten Mr. Budd had he complied with the conditions of the contest. Mr. Gottwalt weighs exactly 427 pounds.



MR. D. D. BUDD,  
The fattest Elk, a prize-winner at the Buffalo reunion.



GOVERNOR HANLY,  
Of Indiana, who is leading a splendid crusade against law-breakers.  
*Phillips.*





## Ten-cent Music Lessons in New York

By Harriet Quimby



QUITE THE most remarkable school in New York City, and one which has had no precedent in this country, is the conservatory of music where children and adults are taught piano, cello, and violin playing at ten cents a lesson, and are given the privilege of using the instruments for practice without extra charge. In New York's Ghetto, swarming and vivacious, there is even among the infants an intense love of music. Children of from two to six value their instruments as American children do their blocks or toy-trains. When a little older the children are earning money by teaching music, and with the returns they pay for more advanced lessons for themselves. Despite the crowded, unsanitary, depressingly unclean homes, as well as streets; despite the almost universal negligence of soap and water, the keynote of the Ghetto is undoubtedly music—a love of melody and a consuming desire to master the instruments that produce it. Local teachers are everywhere; the music-school settlement, an old institution on the East Side, where lessons are given for twenty cents each, is crowded with both children and adults; but the greatest boon to the section is the recently established Heinrich von Ende Conservatory, where instruction is given for ten cents. The lessons vary in length from twenty minutes for beginners to three-quarters of an hour for the more advanced students.

This unique institution occupies seven good-sized rooms in Clinton Hall, down in the very heart of the Jewish settlement. It was founded several months ago by Mrs. Clara von Ende Liebman, and has so far been maintained out of her private income. The object of the school is to give to the children of the working people opportunities for studying music. Mrs. Liebman, who believes implicitly in the ennobling influence of music, says: "Many who have heard of the school and its project deem it superfluous and a luxury to teach children of the very poor the art of music, but I do not agree with them. Anything that can render another pleasure is not superfluous. I have always considered music, as did my father, the most uplifting influence that can be brought to bear upon human nature. Unlike most schools, we do not turn away applicants who have apparently no talent. The very desire which prompts them to save their pennies in order to take a lesson, and the time which they devote to practice day after day, is in itself a sermon and worthy of appreciation, whether they ever develop a marked aptitude or not. Most of the children are, however, much above the average in both natural talent and their untiring devotion to practice!"

A convincing proof of the East Side's appreciation of the ten-cent lessons is the sacrifice necessary in the homes of the children in order to eke out the weekly ten cents, for the conservatory reaches out to the very poorest class of people, and it is only by dint of much scrimping and saving that the sum which seems so little, but which will really buy so much in the quarter, can be spared. Little tikes with toes out at shoes and their little home-made knickerbockers obviously cut down from dad's or brother's, come in and proudly hand in their dimes as they explain whether it is a violin or piano lesson that they desire. In the month of February of this year Mrs. Liebman opened her school with one room and one piano. She inserted a notice in the Hebrew newspaper to the effect that music lessons could be had for ten cents each. It did not take long for the settlement to wake up to the situation. Dimes are scarce down in that part of the city, nevertheless they began to pour in, each with an untidy but bright-faced little boy or girl anxious to "take on the piano" or "learn the violin."

For the first month Mrs. Liebman taught twenty-five lessons every day. She soon found, however, that this would never do. In the first place she could not stand the strain, and she also found that she could not begin to cope with the applications that came pouring in for lessons. Since February the school has assumed the surprising proportion of 300 children and adults, ranging in age from five to fifty. Seven rooms have been taken, and Mrs. Liebman is considering several more, for it is necessary to have practice-rooms apart from the lesson-rooms. At the present time the school has six pianos,



MRS. LIEBMAN INTERVIEWING APPLICANTS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION AT THE VON ENDE CONSERVATORY.

which are being purchased on the installment plan. There are about twelve violins and a couple of cellos. The boys are in majority with the violins, about one hundred of them taking instruction on that instru-



MRS. LIEBMAN INSTRUCTING ONE OF THE ADVANCED PIANO PUPILS.

ment. In several instances there are two children from the same family, one taking lessons on the violin and the other on the piano.



EARNEST YOUNG STUDENTS OF THE EAST SIDE BEING TAUGHT THE VIOLIN AT TEN CENTS PER LESSON.

After school hours the children come flocking into the music school, where they are received by Mrs. Liebman, who asks each as he or she approaches, "Lesson or practice?" If it is for a lesson she takes their names in a big book, collects their dimes, and assigns each to his or her teacher. For the children who do not speak English there is a German teacher. There are six violin teachers and four piano teachers, besides Mrs. Liebman, who also teaches the advanced pupils. A noticeable trait of the children is their most earnest desire to advance. There are no placards, and none are necessary, warning the little ones that order must be preserved. There is, of course, a natural exuberance of spirits which results in more or less noise and chatter, but on the whole they are so anxious either to take a lesson or to practice that they forget to be mischievous. Occasionally a wordy duel occurs, and it frequently happens that four small grimy hands want to practice on the same violin at the same time. It is then that a word from the teacher is necessary to quell the fistful clash which seems to the urchins the best possible way of settling the question.

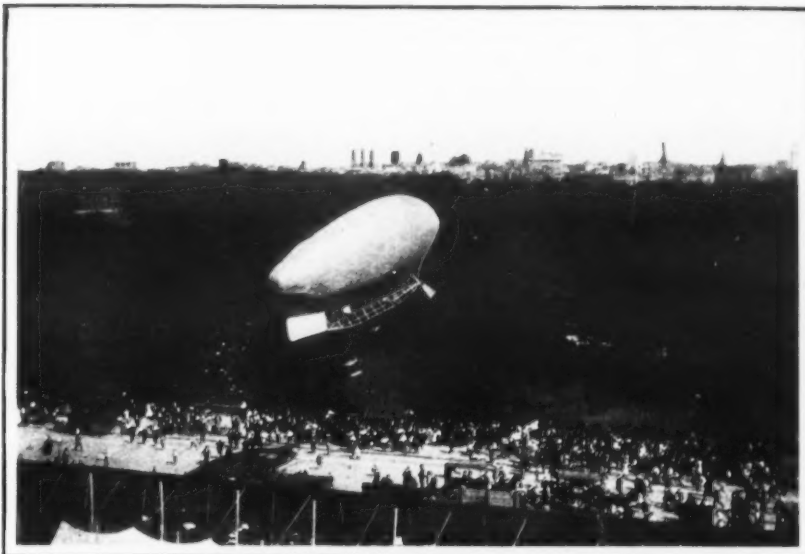
There are other schools, one a Yiddish, where lessons in that language are given for ten cents. The children attending this are obliged to carry home with them a written receipt to prove to their parents that they have really had the lesson, and did not spend the money for anything else; but, as one mother explained to the writer, the little ones are only too anxious to spend their coveted dime for music lessons. Nor are the children driven to practice as the average American youngster has to be before he will climb up on the high piano-stool and stretch his restless little hands in a tiresome "one-two-three-four" for an indefinite time. To practice is a luxury to the little East Siders, and they utilize every second of the precious half-hour allotted to each.

A number of the children have had a few private lessons from time to time, but their parents have been unable to keep up the expense, and it is these that are more than grateful for the new conservatory with its ten-cent lessons and the privilege of practice. A prominent Hebrew teacher, in speaking of the various classes and the rapid advance of the young musicians, says: "It is not as if the merit lay in the work of children of comfortable homes and encouragement. Most of these have homes where there is more or less poverty, and always a lack of room and a family life of discomfort. Needless to say, such pupils are mastering circumstances, which teaches them patience in mastering technique: and you will notice in the rendition of the older students a certain depth of feeling which the American, who has been guarded and kept from struggle and hardship, seldom, if ever, attains. Not that one must suffer in order to become a musician, but having endured much one will naturally express more or less of himself in his music, especially if he loves it as these young Hebrews do."

Quite as interesting as the classes for children are the evening classes for adults. There are a number of young men—some employed on the street-cars, others in factories or driving wagons—who are taking advantage of the evening lessons. One of the most enthusiastic of the older pupils is a washerwoman. She is much ashamed of her hands, which are misshapen and rough from hard work; but the temptation is strong, and she regularly attends once every week to take a brush up, as she calls it, for she reads music well, and executes, with considerable ability, sonatas by Mozart and other selections, which denote a refined taste and a harking back to more prosperous and happier days.

Mrs. Liebman spends all the day and a good share of the evening in the school, teaching and directing the children to the various departments for lessons and practice. The income at the present time is only about sixty dollars a month, which does not begin to cover the expense. Mrs. Liebman hopes soon to evolve some plan by which, with frequent concerts by students, the conservatory may be put upon a self-supporting basis. Up to this time the only source of income, aside from the tuition charges, are the fifteen-cent lectures given now and then in Clinton Hall.

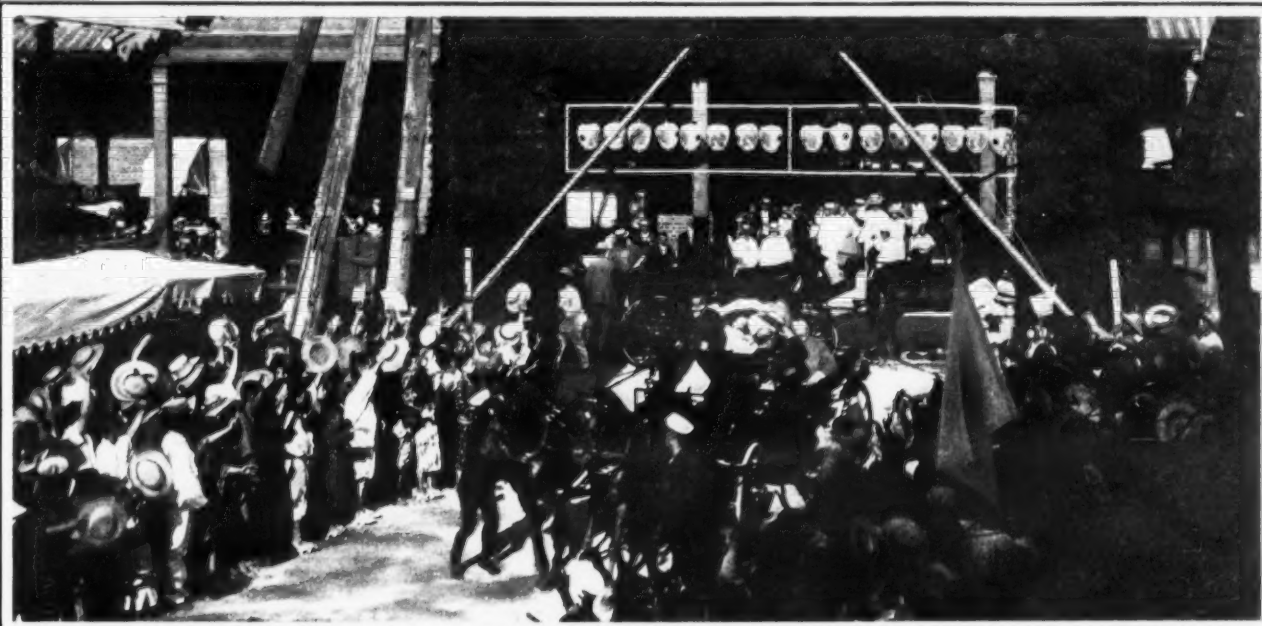




DARING ASCENT OF AERONAUT A. ROY KNABENSHUE, IN HIS DIRIGIBLE BALLOON, FROM CENTRAL PARK ON AUGUST 24TH. HE ROSE 5,000 FEET IN THE AIR, MOVED SOUTH TO THE FLATIRON BUILDING, AND RETURNED WITHOUT MISHAP. Brown Brothers, New York.



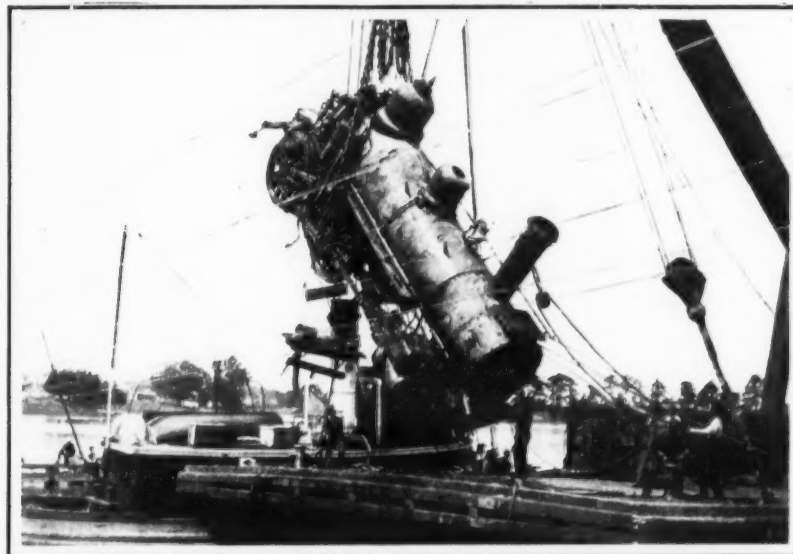
SMOKING RUINS OF THE PINE HILL COLLIERY AT MINERSVILLE, PENN., WHICH WAS BURNED AUGUST 24TH. AN INTRICATE MASS OF WRECKED MACHINERY, AS WELL AS 600 TONS OF BURNING COAL IN LOWER LEFT-HAND CORNER, IS SHOWN. Will W. Jones, Pennsylvania.



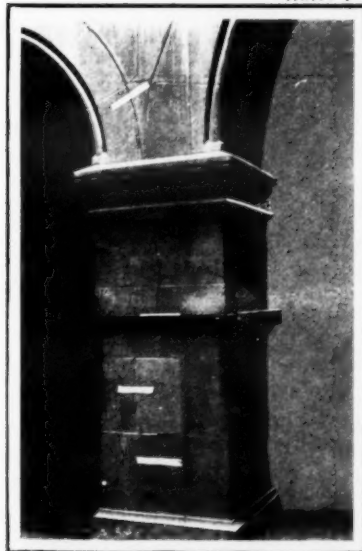
(PRIZE-WINNER.) ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION BY THE PEOPLE OF KOBE, JAPAN, IN HONOR OF MISS ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY TAFT, ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE RAILWAY-STATION—HATS WERE THROWN AND BANZAIS SHOUTED FROM ALL QUARTERS.—C. T. McWilliams, Japan.



THE RECENT NEW YORK STATE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION AT GLENS FALLS PARADE BEFORE THE MEETING. Harry F. Blanchard, New York.



WORKMEN RAISING THE ENGINE WHICH RUSHED OVER AN OPEN DRAW IN THE RECENT ATLANTIC COAST LINE WRECK NEAR NORFOLK, VA., THE ACCIDENT BEING ATTENDED BY GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—J. D. Irwin, Virginia.



CRACK IN THE FOUNDATION OF THE \$25,000,000 CAPITOL AT ALBANY, N. Y., THE COSTLIEST BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES. NOTE THE STEEL BAND WHICH ENCIRCLES THE PIER, AND THE STRIPS OF PAPER USED TO INDICATE THE WIDENING BEAMS. J. E. Boos, New York.



AN INTERESTING SIDE-LIGHT OF THE GREAT PEACE CONFERENCE AT PORTSMOUTH—FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN PEACE COMMISSION ARE SHOWN, WITH A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER MEN—M. WITTE AND BARON ROSEN OCCUPY A PROMINENT POSITION IN THE FOREGROUND. F. W. Harford, New Hampshire.



A CORNER OF THE NAVAL EXHIBIT IN THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION, SHOWING A BOW ORNAMENT OF DEWEY'S FLAG-SHIP, THE "OLYMPIA," AND A PROPELLER BLADE FROM THE ILL-FATED UNITED STATES SHIP "MAINE." Mrs. C. R. Miller, Oregon.

# NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—JAPAN WINS.

PICTORIAL PANORAMA OF EVENTS OF WORLD-WIDE INTEREST, BY ACCOMPLISHED PHOTOGRAPHERS.





COMING  
EVENTS CAST  
THEIR  
SHADOWS  
BEFORE



THE  
NAUGHTY  
CHILD



"HOCH DER KAISER"

THE SAME OLD  
SHELL  
GAME



HATCHED AT LAST

HUMOR IN CURRENT TOPICS.

TIMELY CARTOONS ON SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST BY OUR OWN ARTISTS.





GREAT PROCESSION, HEADED BY NOTABLES IN AN INCLOSED PALANQUIN, ACCOMPANIED BY NATIVE MUSICIANS.



GORGEOUS BANNERS ARE A CONSPICUOUS FEATURE OF THE GREAT FETE, EACH BEING BORNE ALONG WITH NOISY ACCOMPANIMENT.

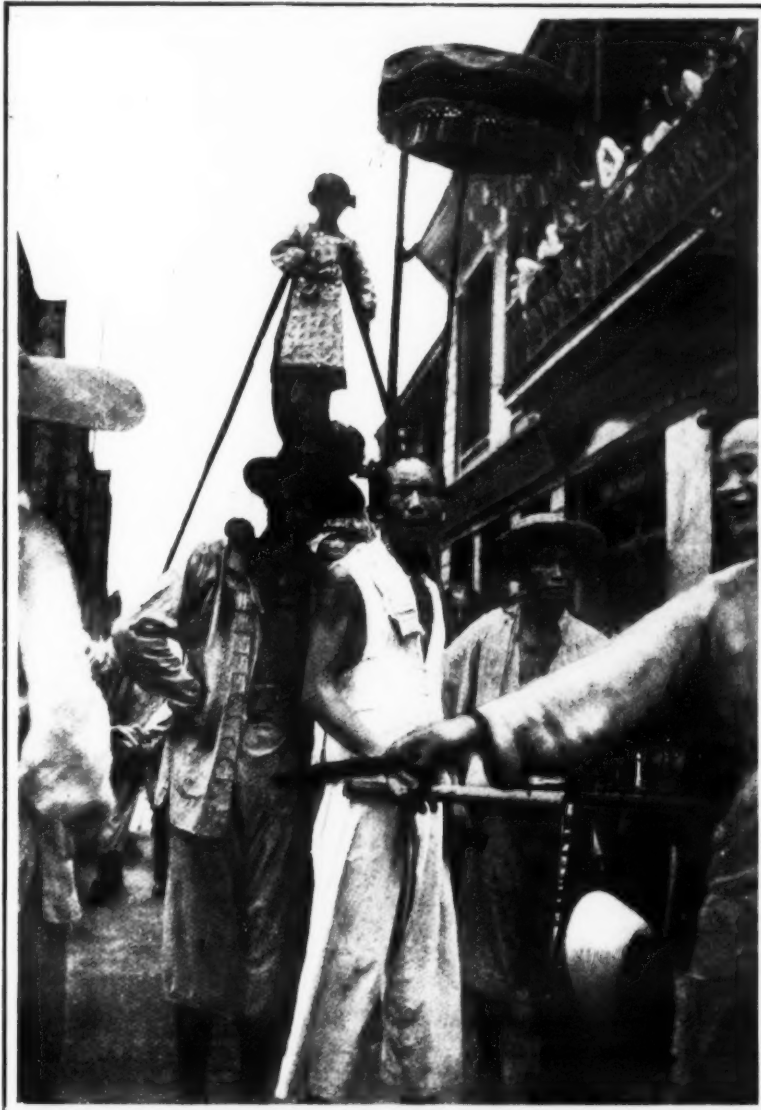


IMAGE OF A CHILD HELD ALOFT, WHILE SCORES OF ONLOOKERS CHEER THE SPIRITED SCENE FROM THE BALCONIES ADJOINING.

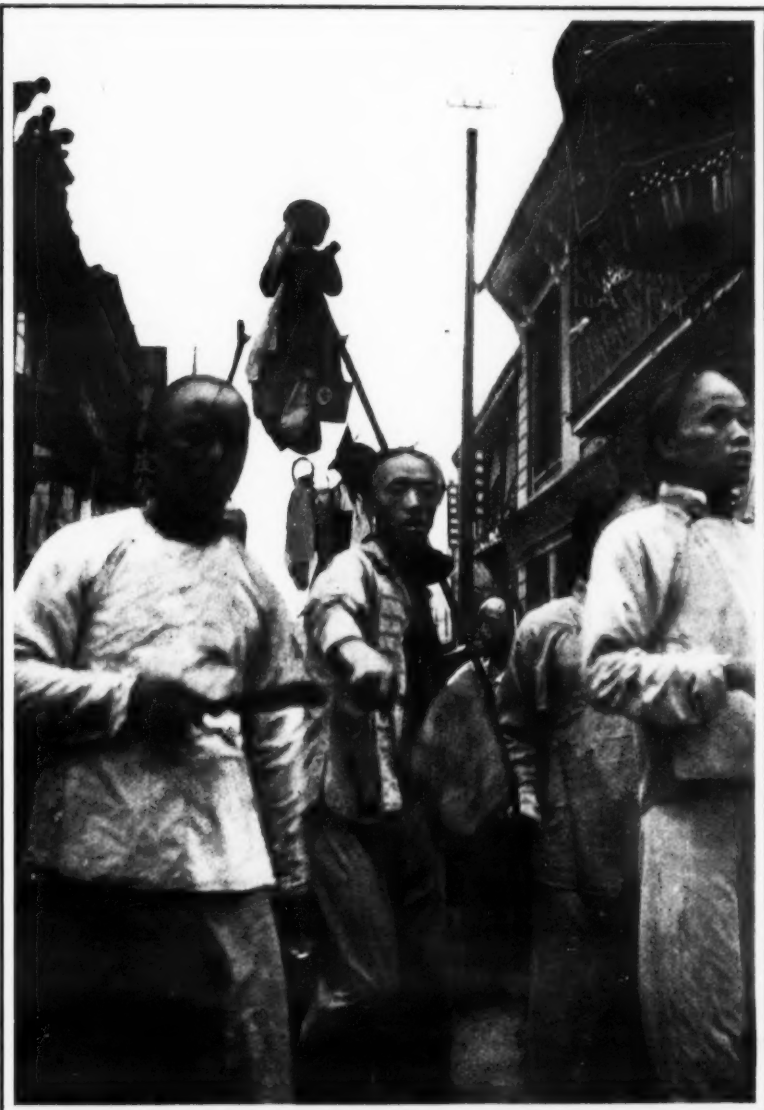


IMAGE WITH FANTASTIC EMBLEMS AND TOKENS, IN FOREGROUND—INTERESTED SPECTATORS LINE THE ROOFS OF HOUSES.



CHINESE YOUTHS IN WHITE, BEARING FANS, STREAMERS, AND ORIENTAL ORNAMENTS, ARE A PART OF THE GREAT PROCESSION.



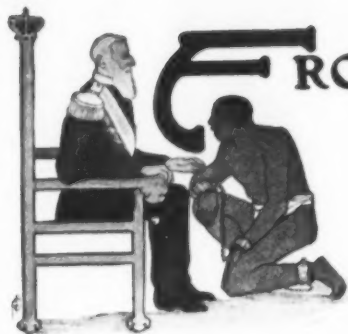
THE EVER-PRESENT GONG, WITH ITS EAR-SPLITTING NOISE, IS A FEATURE WHICH BRINGS JOY TO THE YOUNGSTERS OF ALL CLASSES.

### CHINA'S BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

THE SPIRIT OF RETALIATION AGAINST OUR EXCLUSION ACT LEADS TO PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN SHANGHAI.

*Photographs by C. E. LeMunyon.*





## FROM BARBARISM TO LIGHT IN TWENTY YEARS

By Church Howe, American Consul-General at Antwerp

MAY 6TH, 1905, marks the twentieth anniversary of the independence of the Congo Free State under the rule of King Leopold II. of the Belgians.

When future writers compile an impartial history of our times, posterity will discover, to the credit of the Belgian nation, the civilization and development of one of the most resourceful of African dominions. Though Belgium has an area of only 11,373 square miles, which is less than one-fourth the size of the State of New York, and a population of but six and a half millions of people, it has accomplished within twenty years a task worthy of any of the first-class Powers, opening up to the world a vast territory covering an area of 800,000 square miles, with a native and white population of about thirty millions.

The philanthropic and humanitarian movement in favor of the civilization of the valleys of the upper and lower Congo was conceived by King Leopold II. as early as September, 1876, when an international conference of scientists and explorers met at the royal palace at Brussels. Before this assembly King Leopold made the following remark: "To open the only portion of our globe where civilization has not yet penetrated, to pierce the darkness which envelops whole countries of people, is a crusade worthy this century of progress. I have led myself to believe that you would find it possible to discuss and arrange between yourselves the ways and means of planting the standard of civilization upon African soil."

The outcome of this international assembly was the formation of a Belgian national committee for the carrying out of the King's projects, and before this committee he said: "Slavery, which still exists to an enormous extent on the African continent, is a stigma which all the friends of humanity should desire to see wiped out of existence. The horror of this state of things, the thousands of victims which the slave trade causes to be massacred each year, the even greater numbers of perfectly innocent beings who are brutally reduced to perpetual hard labor, have awakened the sympathies of all those who have studied this deplorable state of things, and they have agreed to unite in their efforts to organize an international association that will put an end to a traffic which causes the civilized world of the present day to blush with shame, and to tear away the veil that now hangs over central Africa."

As a result of these preliminary labors the International African Association sprang into existence, having for its object the establishment of a line of stations from the east coast to the centre of Africa. Four different expeditions were sent out and established several stations, the most important being *Karema* and *M'Pala*, on Lake Tanganyika. In 1876, when the first of these expeditions was preparing to leave Brussels, Henry M. Stanley, who had left Zanzibar *en route* to the heart of the continent two years before, appeared unexpectedly on the Atlantic coast, thus demonstrating to the world the existence of the great Congo River, which, owing to its navigability, opened up a natural highway in the centre of Africa through a vast, well-populated country, very rich in mineral and vegetable products. This event struck the keynote, and, inspired by the remarkable discovery, King Leopold, in November, 1878, founded the committee for the exploration of the Upper Congo, composed of Belgian, Dutch, English, and French capitalists. This committee had practically the same mission on the west coast as that of the International African Association on the east, and was commissioned to explore the entire valley of the Congo, to acquire as much knowledge as possible of the resources of the country, to study the customs of the people, and begin trade by exchanging European manufactures for the natural products. The management of this mission was given to Henry M. Stanley, who returned to Africa at its head early in 1879. Thanks to the great experience and unlimited energy of Stanley, the valley of the Congo was explored as far as Stanley Falls, and thirty stations with regular connection to the coast were established.

This undertaking soon became too vast for such a committee to handle and it was decided to hand the management over to an administration which should be stronger, more independent, and worthy of recognition by the great Powers. This gave birth to what was known as the International Association of the Congo, which body, at the end of 1883, had made nearly a thousand treaties with the chiefs of native tribes, who voluntarily ceded to the International Association their sovereign rights over their territories. The United States of America, the government of which had followed the progress of the development of the Congo valley, was the first Power to recognize the International Association of the Congo as a friendly nation, and Germany, a few years later, did the same. In November, 1884, a conference of the Powers was held in Berlin, and traced the limits of the valley of the Congo, determined its form of government, gave it political neutrality, laid out the rules for the protection of natives, prohibited slave trade, and declared

free the navigation of the Congo River, its affluents and the lakes connected with it. In the meantime the greater part of the nations officially recognized the new State. On May 6th, 1885, the local government was organized, its neutrality officially declared, and the nations unanimously proclaimed Leopold II. as sovereign, thus giving him due credit as the creator of the new country.

The State covers an area of 800,000 square miles, or nearly four times that of France; lying on the equator it extends five degrees from the equator at its most northern extremity and fourteen degrees south. The River Congo is, of course, the most valuable feature of the new country; it is navigable from its mouth to Stanley Falls, a distance of 900 miles, with the exception of the rapids and falls from Yelala to Leopoldville on Stanley Pool, a distance of 280 miles. The connection of the navigable portions was, of course, absolutely essential to the future prosperity of the State, and in regard to this Stanley is known to have said to the King of the Belgians: "If a railroad is not built here, all the Congo State will not be worth a farthing." This the Belgians fully realized, and in July, 1898, the railway from Matadi to Stanley Pool was inaugurated in its full length (about 250 miles). The opening of this railway has brought the resources of the Congo Free State in direct communication with the markets of the world and has fully justified Stanley's prediction, for without the railway, successful trade was practically hopeless. In fact, prior to the Antwerp international exhibition of 1894, public opinion had begun to lose confidence in the ultimate success of King Leopold's vast project. At this exhibition, however, there was a most complete Congo department, which opened the eyes of Europe to the wealth of resources in this enormous, fertile territory, and it was then recognized that the Congo Free State was a new field for enterprise and speculation.

The first and most important of all her products are, of course, ivory and rubber, of which experts say there is a sufficient store with which to supply the markets of the world for a length of time that need not cause anxiety to present generations. Besides this, the country produces nearly all the staple tropical products in a wild state. During the last twenty years the Belgians in the Congo have directed their efforts with considerable success toward the cultivation of the native cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, and cocoa. American cotton within the last three years has been planted, and the result of this experiment—which promises well—is awaited with great interest. The furniture industry has been greatly enhanced by the discovery of most valuable species of ornamental woods, which vie in beauty and durability with the woods already known in the cabinet-maker's art. Copper and iron have been found in rich deposits, and there are signs of gold in the Katanga, discovered after years of arduous prospecting.

Since the opening of the railway in 1898 the importance of the Congo market at Antwerp has been steadily increasing, for it must be remembered that all the commercial enterprises in the Congo Free State have made Antwerp the general world market for the Free State products. A regular tri-weekly service of elegant, first-class passenger mail steamers, specially built for the trade by English owners and sailing under the Belgian flag, plies between Antwerp and Boma, which is the principal city and port of the Congo. The Matadi-Stanley Pool Railway above referred to was commenced in the beginning of 1891, and reached Stanley Pool in 1898. The line covered a distance of 400 kilometres (about 250 miles) over a very hilly country, necessitating the construction of over one hundred bridges varying in length from 30 to 330 feet. The time occupied in making the journey, which is only continued in the day-time, is about forty hours. The night stop is made at Tumba, a little less than half way between Matadi and Stanley Pool. The cost of building this railway was \$12,500,000. Another railway from Boma to Lukula, a distance of 100 kilometres, or 62 miles, was commenced in October, 1898, and reached its terminus, Lukula, in December, 1901.

The Congo Free State has now in view the building of 2,000 kilometres (1,242 miles) of railway. One line is to connect Stanleyville with Mahagi, and Dufli with Redjaf, and another will connect Kasango on the river Lualaba with the environs of Kibanga on Lake Tanganyika. Another branch of this important railway system will run from Stanleyville to the south into the centre of the Katanga district. The greater part of the railway along the Lualaba from Stanleyville is well under way. The State has on the waterways of the Upper Congo regular steam navigation lines. On Stanley Pool there are about one hundred steamers, half of which belong to the State. The steamers in use on the Congo River and the lakes are specially built in Europe for sluggish waters. The Free State's fleet on the Upper Congo River comprises thirty-three steamers, to which must be added eight steamers on the Lower Congo, besides about seventy more belonging to private corporations. The terminus stations for steam navigation are Stanleyville on the Congo River, Kunimbi on the Loamai, Lusambo on the Sankuru, Lubeo on the Lulua, Popokabaka on the Kwango, Zongo on the Ubangi, Ibembo on the Itimbiri, and Jambuya on the Aruwimi. From these ports wide and easy highways extend toward the interior, some of them specially constructed for automobile service and others for projected railways.

Steamers and sailing-vessels have been launched on Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu, and Lake Moreo. The ports of Banana, Boma, and Matadi on the Lower Congo are accessible at all times to transatlantic steamers, and Banana, at the mouth of the river, enjoys the great advantage of having no sand-banks to interfere with navigation. Communication in the Free State has within the past ten years largely developed by telegraph and telephone, the first telegraphic line being established between Boma and Matadi in July, 1895. On the 15th of September, 1898, both telegraphic and telephonic communication was established between Matadi and Leopoldville. At the end of the same year the wires ran for a distance of 685 kilometres (425 miles), and in 1899 there were some 800 miles of wire in use. Since that time long-distance telephoning has been perfected, and communications are practically easy for distances of 300 and 400 miles. Wireless telegraphy is now being successfully experimented with.

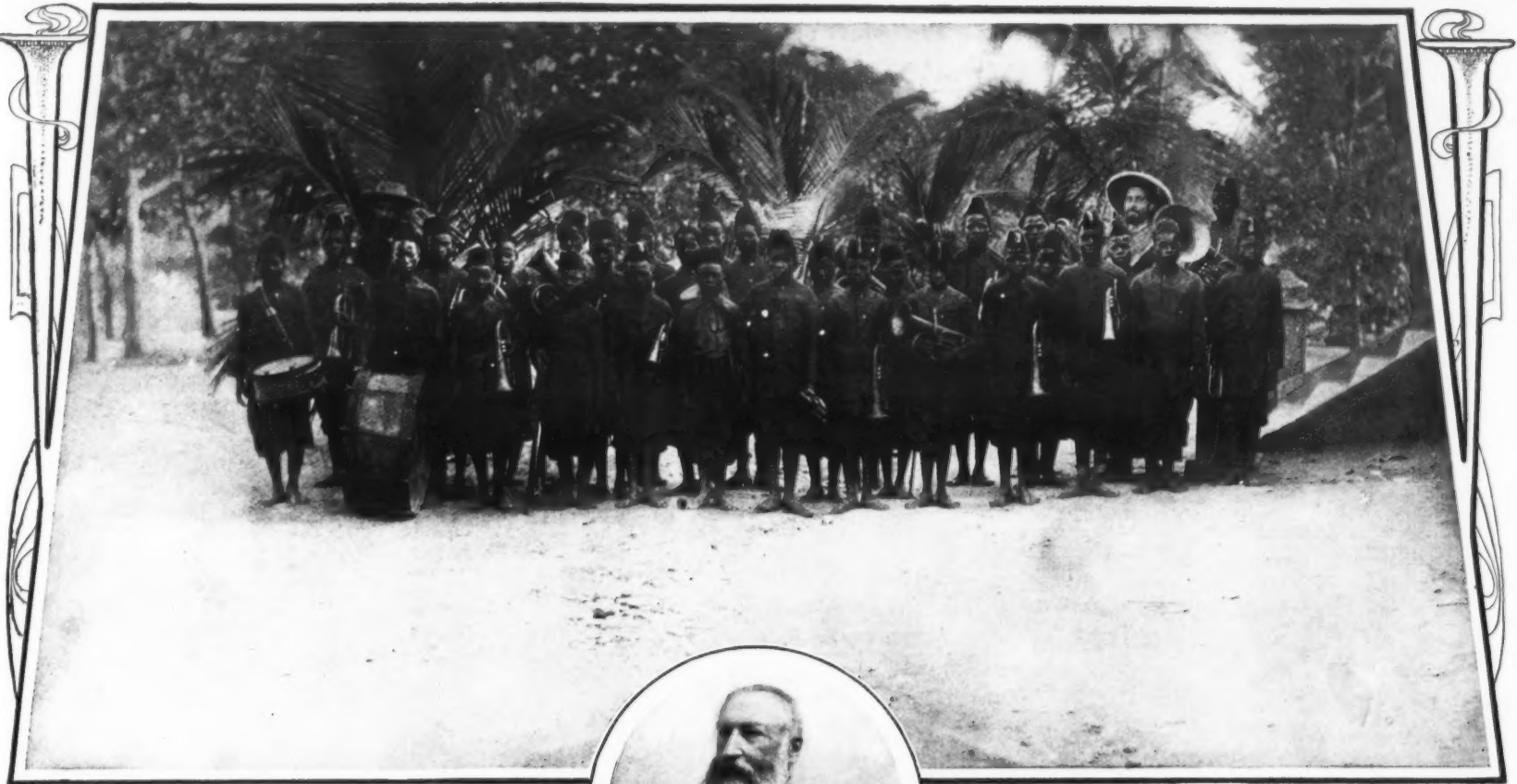
Justice is now administered throughout the length and breadth of the Congo Free State. In the capitals of the various districts there are territorial courts having jurisdiction over both natives and Europeans, and the judicial system is carried out by forty-four civil tribunals and military courts, fifty-seven bureaux of vital statistics, and twenty-six official notaries. Over all these is the high council, which sits at Brussels, both as a court of appeal and as a court of cassation in civil and criminal affairs. There is a court of appeal at Boma composed of a president and two associates, a district attorney, and a clerk. The three judges are chosen, as far as possible, from different nationalities. To be appointed president of this court, the candidate must be thirty years of age, a doctor of law, must either have practiced, occupied a judicial position, or taught law in a university for at least five years. The Court of First Instance of Boma may sit in any part of the territory of the State. Its competency is general, covering civil, commercial, and criminal affairs. It consists of a judge, a clerk, and a district attorney. The territorial courts are competent to deal with all infractions of the law committed within their districts, or even beyond the limits of the same, though the parties reside or are found therein. Crimes committed by the white people and punishable by death are tried exclusively before the Court of First Instance of the Lower Congo at Boma, where the accused parties enjoy all the privileges of a fair trial guaranteed by civilized countries. The government is constantly giving its judicial agents strict instructions for the protection of the blacks, and any infringement of the rights of the natives is severely punished.

The medical service is composed of a chief doctor, domiciled at Boma, and one doctor for every district, domiciled at the capital, each of which has at his disposal a certain number of native nurses. There are now twenty-seven of these government doctors scattered throughout the Congo Free State, besides, of course, the private practitioners. In the capital of each district there is a pharmaceutical depot which supplies the drug-stores of the various stations of the district. The capitals of each district, as well as the important stations, have government hospitals for the care of the natives in the government service; these are generally built of brick and are well fitted. In Boma and Leopoldville there are hospitals specially fitted out for the care of white people.

The government has established school colonies, managed by Belgian sisters of charity, where the scholars acquire a practical, solid, professional training. From these institutions the government has acquired the services of capable employes, foremen, and non-commissioned officers for the public force, the name by which the army of the Congo Free State is known. The Belgians in 1885 had only three missions and six missionaries in the Congo Free State; to-day they possess fifty-nine permanent missions and twenty-nine traveling missions, attended by 384 missionaries and sisters of charity. There are 528 chapel farms, 113 churches and chapels, 523 lecture halls, three intermediary schools, seventy-five primary schools, and 449 elementary schools. In the latter the natives themselves teach reading and writing. There are seven poor asylums, seventy-one Christian villages, and 72,382 converted Christians. The schools are meeting with success, and it is stated that the young Congolese learn with ease and rapidly, speak French well, and are apt for high education. Many go to Belgium, where, if they become acclimatized, which it must be borne in mind is not always the case, they follow various callings with a certain degree of success.

The increase of trade with the Congo Free State during the past seventeen years has been remarkable, exports jumping from \$380,850 in the year 1887 to some \$10,000,000 in 1904. The imports rose from about \$990,000 in 1892 to some \$4,600,000 in the year 1904. Of this latter sum three and a half million dollars' worth of goods was exported direct from Antwerp. While the people of Belgium have opened up a new and needed outlet for their industry, and stimulated their home markets by the steady increase of the Congo's tropical products, they have at the same time worked wonders in the colonization and civilization of central Africa, and King Leopold may well be proud of the first twenty years of his cherished project in bettering the condition of his wards in the Dark Continent, and for which, for a period of fifteen years, he sacrificed his private fortune.





WELL-TRAINED AND UNIFORMED NATIVE MISSION

BAND, OF ANTWERP, CONGO FREE STATE.



LEOPOLD II.,  
KING OF  
BELGIUM, AND  
RULER OF THE  
CONGO FREE  
STATE.—*Freres.*



ATTRACTIVE MISSION-SCHOOL BUILDING AT LEOPOLDVILLE, WHERE MANY NATIVES ARE TAUGHT.



POST-OFFICE BUILDING AT LEOPOLDVILLE, WITH TROPICAL SETTING.



NATIVES CONSTRUCTING A RAIL-ROAD TO STANLEY POOL.



FARM AT MONOLENGE—SHOWING NATIVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

### CARRYING CIVILIZATION INTO THE "DARK CONTINENT."

STRIKING INDICATIONS OF THE REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONGO FREE STATE, IN AFRICA, UNDER BELGIAN RULE.—*See opposite page.*



# "TIDE-OVER" WORK FOR IMPOVERISHED WOMEN

By Oliver Shedd



WHEN summer comes the expansive effect of heat is shown in the big cities by the projection in all directions of large numbers of their population into the surrounding rural, mountain, or ocean-side sections. New York City, for

instance, swells until hosts of its people are found on the coast of New Jersey, on Long Island, in Connecticut and Massachusetts, the Catskills, the Adirondacks, and mountains in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A void remains in the city. Block after block of residences is boarded up. The streets seem to be uninhabited. And the constantly improving means of transportation and other facilities are increasing the number of those who go away for the summer. This exodus from the city, which is such a great benefit to those who go, becomes a peculiar hardship to a particular class of those who stay.

To many who are struggling every day for their livelihood it means a condition near to destitution. In this class are included many of those who sew for a living. These, of course, are not the seamstresses who are abundantly supplied with work during the season when people are in town, but those whose living is precarious at the best of times. This situation has brought into existence what is known as the "tide-over" department of the Young Women's Christian Association. Its aim is to provide aid to women who are obliged to be self-supporting, yet too old to take positions in shops or offices, such as could be provided for younger women who are competent.

The women of middle age who are needy in a big city might be divided into three classes. The first class would be made up of those who are ignorant, who have always been poor, and who belong to the lower stratum of the city's population. They are the sort who are unskilled in any of the gentler feminine arts, like needlework and embroidery, and to them the Young Women's Christian Association in New York City can offer no help. The Charity Organization Society may supply some work for them at its laundry or rug-making establishment at 516 West Twenty-eighth Street; but even here there is not always a demand for them.

The second class is made up of women who have always had comfortable support through their own efforts, or the efforts of a husband or son or other relative, until they are suddenly overtaken by some calamity that makes them destitute and throws them at once upon their own resources. It was for women like this that the tide-over department was started. A case in point was this: A mother and son lived comfortably together in New York until the son, who had held a position at a good salary, suddenly died. The mother had only two other relatives living. One of these was her sister and the other the sister's daughter. The latter was married and her mother lived with the daughter and husband. The woman of fifty, whose son had died, felt that to make her residence with her niece's husband would be more of a burden than this man, who was already supporting a mother-in-law, would care to bear; so she went to the Young Women's Christian Association for assistance.

She had had during her life about the usual amount of sewing to do. She had made her son's clothing

when he was a baby and had fashioned some of her own dresses. Because she had this much practical skill the Young Women's Christian Association was able to give her a small amount of work—but very little. At the Young Women's Christian Association there is work, they tell you, for only about one-fourth of the number who apply; for the association, being so well known, receives a large number of applications for aid, and the quantity of work given to the hundred or so persons who apply is so restricted that no one of them is permitted to earn more than two dollars a week by it.

So that the tide-over department is only a help, and not the sole support of any one. At the Young Women's Christian Association there has been, this summer, a fair demand for the light gingham dresses worn by housemaids. The garments of this sort which are produced under the association's auspices are well made and after a good pattern, and are said to be quite as good as, if not better than, the same sort of dresses, hand-sewn, to be found anywhere at the same price.

The most difficult part of the work of the tide-over department is to find a market for the products of its workers. These products include a great variety—toys, decorated sofa-pillows, sunbonnets, children's dresses, burnt-wood ornaments, pincushions, dolls, leather pocket-books, and a host of other things. Special sales of these articles are held in the rooms of the association at Christmas-time, and occasionally women who are away for the summer hold sales in their country or seaside homes. Some of these patrons of the Young Women's Christian Association, appreciating the special need in the vacation season, give large orders for sewing to be done during the summer.

For some of the products there is quite a regular demand. The women who are given employment through this department of the association call at the headquarters for their work, and most of them take the material to their own homes, where they combine thread and cloth into garments. For those who have no sewing-machines in their own homes, a room is provided at the association headquarters with all the necessary equipment.

Conspicuous calamities increase the numbers who apply to the tide-over department for work. In May, 1901, many Wall Street brokers were financially ruined by the famous corner in Northern Pacific Railroad stock. The wives of several of those who in a day became bankrupt, feeling that they must help bear the burden, went in haste to the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association, on Fifteenth Street, in New York City, and begged for an opportunity to earn a little money in their own homes until their husbands could retrieve their fortunes. Two of the wives of brokers who lived in a fashionable suburb sought help at the association, even while they still had horses and carriages in their stables and servants in their handsome homes.

But probably more women of this sort—who are included in the third class of the needy—are given an opportunity to earn money by the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, which occupies a building at the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, only a block away from the Grand Central depot. It was the first institution of its kind to be established, and was founded more than a quarter of a century ago. The object, as expressed by Mrs. W. G. Choate, its president, is "to aid gentlewomen to support themselves—giving them, not money, but suggestions and advice in regard to the best use to be made of their aptitudes or talents, and then furnishing them with a suitable place where their handiwork may be exhibited and sold." The Woman's Exchange now does a business of \$80,000 a year. The women whose work

is sold there are called "consignors," and those who make purchases at the exchange or contribute to its support by donating money are called "patrons."

Great care is taken to conceal the identity of the consignors, for it is the particular object of the institution to protect those who are driven by necessity to seek its aid. There are now 3,000 of these consignors on the list of the exchange. They are not known by name to any one excepting the bookkeeper. The saleswomen and all others in the establishment know them by numbers only.

Soon after the exchange was founded, a business man, who had always been considered prosperous, and who lived in comparative elegance, died. When his affairs were settled his widow learned that she was practically penniless. She had known of the exchange, and she now took some of her sewing thither. In this sort of work she had, however, very little skill, and there was not a ready market for her work. Even in the days of her prosperity she had given considerable attention to her kitchen, and she knew one important fact of cooking—that was how to make good mince pies. She sent some of these to the exchange, and they were readily sold and those who had bought came back for more.

Since that day this woman has made thousands of mince pies, until now her product is well known, not by her number, as it happens in this particular case, but by her name. These fine and delicate combinations of crust and mince-meat have been sent to customers as far away as California, and at last Thanksgiving-time 200 of these pies were sold. They are made in two sizes, and sold at fifty cents and a dollar each. Two or sometimes three persons are employed to assist the maker of the pies; and this woman, who was once a widow nearly destitute, has made, since her husband died, a very comfortable little fortune.

The exchange sells for its consignors preserves, branded fruits, canned fruits home-made wines, jellies, marmalades and jams, table sauces, pickles, cakes of all sorts, puddings and desserts, candies, bread and rolls, broths, delicacies for the sick, and various beverages and supplies for teas and luncheons. The exchange also conducts a restaurant. And it has for sale a thousand articles of wearing apparel for women and children and scores of things for household use.

The place is a clearing-house, also, sells furniture and other things for those who are forced to part with them. The toy department is quite extensive, women making by hand dolls and toy animals of cloth in their homes and taking them to the exchange to sell. Among the toys are cloth monkeys, made with great skill.

One of these was sold and given as a plaything to a child. The child carried the cloth monkey in its arms to the front doorstep, and an Italian organ-grinder with a real monkey came along. The cloth monkey sat on the step immovable. The "dago's" little cash collector hopped from its perch, ran over to the cloth fac-simile, and put its arm affectionately and fraternally around the neck of the toy. At least, this story of the highest possible tribute to the toy-maker's skill was told at the exchange.



## A NEW ERA IN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

THE NEW YORK gubernatorial campaign of 1906 will lack a familiar figure, long in the very foreground of political leadership. Always militant, and usually dominant, David B. Hill is, by his own decision and by the logic of events, withdrawn from active politics, and on the surface of up-State Democracy there appears as yet no recognized successor. None of his lieutenants bids fair to take his place. For reasons geographical and cumulative, which have been accentuated by the retirement of Mr. Hill, it is probable that the control of Democratic State politics will largely reside below the Bronx for some time to come. This is, however, more an evolution than a revolution, and the transition from the old to the new era has been gradual and foreseen.

With the creation of the greater New York municipality came the beginning of the end of the old order. Tilden, Manning, and Hill after them, had machines largely subject to up-State control. During much of the earlier period Tammany was compelled to divide the New York delegation with other organizations, such as Irving Hall and the County Democracy. Kings County, under the political leadership of Hugh McLaughlin, acted mainly with the up-State Democrats, partly as a strategic move, for the prestige which goes with a balance of power, partly because of Mr. McLaughlin's lifelong admiration for Mr. Hill.

The consolidation which created a greater city composed of five great boroughs joined together one-half of the Democratic voters of the State in a compact body. At once the change was apparent. The first mayor of greater New York, Robert A. Van Wyck, was elected in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Hill, weakened by factional fights and personal enmities, and by the Bryan campaign of 1896, in which his non-participation had alienated much of his former following in the rural counties, was unable to control the State convention; New York and Kings united and nominated Augustus Van Wyck for Governor. In 1900 similar conditions prevailed, but Mr. Hill rallied, and in 1902, in alliance with Mr. McLaughlin and with the acquiescence of Tammany, nominated Bird S. Coler for Governor.

It was his intention to retire from active politics on his sixtieth birthday, August 29th, 1903; but he was dissuaded by the urgency of friends and by his desire to aid in nominating Judge Parker for the presidency. With what exertions, night vigils, and anxious labor he toiled during the hot fight for control of the April, 1904, State convention, few knew. Control was achieved largely through the alliance with Senator McCarren, the leader in Kings, a warm supporter of Judge Parker. On August 29th, 1904, Mr. Hill invited the writer to Wolfert's Roost, and

gave to him for publication the announcement that (whatever the result of the presidential election then pending) he would retire from active politics with the end of the calendar year.

What follows? The unit of representation in Democratic State conventions is the assembly district, and each assembly district has three delegates, a total of 450; necessary to control, 226. New York County has 105, Kings 63, Queens and Nassau 9, Richmond 3, Westchester 9, a total of 189, leaving, if greater New York is united, a remainder of less than 40 to be picked up from more than fifty other counties which have favorite sons ambitious to get on the State ticket. Furthermore, the reapportionment, to follow the State enumeration taken in June last, will inevitably increase the numerical representation of the metropolis in the Legislature, and, consequently, in Democratic State conventions.

It has been charged that an injustice is done to the New York City Democrats by a basis of representation which gives each up-State Republican assembly district an equal representation with Democratic districts below the Bronx. But a few calculations with pencil and paper will show that a little more than one-half the total Democratic vote for Governor is polled above the Bronx. Coler, in 1902, who had 122,000

Continued on page 251





CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, TOYS, AND DOLLS, MADE BY INDIGENT GENTLEWOMEN, SOLD AT THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.



GENERAL SALESROOM, WITH A VARIETY OF GOODS, AT THE EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK.



WHERE HOME-MADE PIES AND CAKES ARE SOLD AND LUNCHEONS SERVED AT THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.



SALESROOM OF THE Y. W. C. A., DISPLAYING THE VARIED PRODUCTS OF WOMAN'S INDUSTRY.



SEWING-ROOM OF THE Y. W. C. A., WHERE WORK IS GIVEN TO WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE.

### PROVIDING A LIVELIHOOD FOR NEEDY AND DESERVING WOMEN.

MANY, THROWN ON THEIR OWN RESOURCES, BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING THROUGH THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. —Photographs by T. C. Muller. See opposite page.



## THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NOT A MONTH ago, the wife of the leading citizen in a certain town stood for fifteen minutes talking with the wife of another prominent man, and all of the time she had a toothpick in her mouth. It was evidently the result of a habit. There was probably a toothpick in

### Why Some Visitors Are Disliked

the mouth of that really rather "nice" and fairly well-educated woman during most of her waking hours. A young man belonging to an excellent family went, a few days ago, to call upon an old friend of his mother. The jaunty, good-humored young fellow had a toothpick in his mouth when he appeared at the door, and he kept it there during the entire hour or more of his stay, now and then applying it to its legitimate purposes with energy.

During a game of cards the other evening, at a fashionable hotel, two of the young men at a certain card-table, playing with several ladies, young and old, kept toothpicks in their mouths during nearly the whole progress of the game. Toothpicks stand on most of the dining-tables—and possibly this is not objectionable. But we do maintain that the use of the toothpick and its insertion between the lips in the presence of others is too suggestive, too offensive, to be allowed, as it now is, in many circles of what is called "good society." The argument made for the toothpick is that it is no more disagreeable than the finger-bowl and belongs in the same category. We believe that to the vast majority of refined people the toothpick is far more disagreeable and offensive than the finger-bowl, and does not really belong in its "class."

We are told that it is "squeamish" and "hyper-refined" to object to the toothpick; that it is really much more vulgar to dislike it than it is to use it boldly at the proper time, after a meal, and thus make yourself more comfortable for the succeeding hour or more of conversation. We reply that the golden mean of refinement is enough and not too much; and the exact point where "squeamishness" begins and proper delicacy ends is a difficult one to fix. In our judgment, proper delicacy would no more allow a toothpick to be used in the presence of others than a tooth-brush or any other sort of a toilet convenience.

We are told that the health and prosperity of the teeth are greatly promoted by the prompt use of the toothpick immediately after eating, and that this being so only a "Miss Prim" or an "Aunt Betty" would presume to object to it. We reply that if this is so the person afflicted should at once repair to the dressing-room, and, away from the observation of others, should relieve his teeth of their fatal burden. It is advisable, however, that he should employ for the purpose the highly hygienic dental floss. This is pronounced by all good dentists far less harmful to the teeth than the ubiquitous toothpick, which has, as we firmly believe, pushed its way into pretty good society by false pretenses and a species of blackmail. Possibly Commerce stands grinning behind this upstart and pretender. Mr. Steffens says that Commerce is behind almost all of our bad morals. Why should he not stand behind our bad manners also? In point of fact, the careful student will find that commerce affects us all. Does not Emerson tell of the siege of a French or Dutch city in the Middle Ages, when the people came together to find methods of defense, each advising something connected with his own business? The climax was reached when a shoemaker modestly suggested that the walls would be rendered impervious if they could only be hung thickly with new boots!

But whatever reasons may be advanced for the continued obtrusion into decent society of the useful, but very humble and unrefined toothpick, we plead for his retirement to the pleasant shades of the bathroom and the dressing-room. His congenial mates and relatives are all there; there he can ply his avocation and trouble no one, and beauty, grace, and all the Muses will breathe the more freely for his absence from the piazza, the parlor, and the refectory.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

NOT FAR from the East River is a little cellar bearing a sign at its entrance stating that "kosher" meats are sold there. It is a tiny place, where, sitting under the gas-light, about a dozen women are busy from morning until night taking the feathers from "kosher"

### Kosher Markets of the East Side

ducks, chickens, and turkeys. To give color to the picture, a large copper pan several feet in diameter sits on a meat-block at the end. On this pan a pile of burning coals sends shadows to the far corners of the cellar, lighting up the good-natured face of the fat

Jewish woman who stands over it singeing chickens as they are passed to her, one by one. A rabbi is generally present at some time during the day, usually at the arrival of a load of fowl, for it is his duty to see that all flesh is killed "kosher" according to Hebrew laws, and also to see that no bruises or broken bones are found. If he should find such, regardless of how fresh and otherwise good the fowl might be, he puts it to one side, for it is not "kosher." This is one of the several little cellar-markets where fowl are furnished for the weddings that take place in the quarter. Jews from all parts of the city patronize these "kosher" markets of the lower East Side.

TWENTY THOUSAND dollars for a picture! With apparently as little concern as the ordinary person would show in buying a piece of beefsteak—yes, even with less apparent deliberation—the bidders at an auction sale of paintings, in the twinkling of an eye, offer fortunes for a piece of colored canvas. So quickly and so easily is the business transacted that the person who witnesses a sale for the first time can scarcely realize that

### Costly Paintings Sold in a Twinkling



A "KOSHER" CELLAR-MARKET OF THE LOWER EAST SIDE—PATRONIZED BY JEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.—Photograph by H. H. Quimby.

the bidders are offering real money, or appreciate the fact that the whole proceeding is not a part of an entertaining dramatic performance.

As a matter of fact, the sales do resemble a play to a marked degree. A little music from an orchestra is about the only thing lacking to make the event theatrical. Before the appointed hour arrives people of all classes and styles of dress fill the auditorium in front of the stage. Here sits a seedy-looking agent of a big firm that deals in paintings; beyond him is a millionaire with his fashionably dressed wife or daughter. On the other side of the aisle is the artist with his long hair, interested only in the merit of the paintings, while next to him sits a well-dressed for-

eigner who is anxious to pick up a prize for his firm in Paris, Berlin, or London. Besides the common people who flock to the auctions through curiosity, there may be seen many wealthy, plain business men who often take part in the bidding. The auctioneer mounts a platform at one side of the stage and his clerk takes a seat at the table. Assistants wearing badges are posted at various points in the auditorium to repeat in a loud tone the faint bid of a would-be buyer and see that the highest bidder gets his ticket and signs for the purchase.

At the drop of the hammer the curtains on the stage are pulled aside, and in full view, under a powerful light, on a beautiful background of rich velvet, hangs the painting to be sold. Scarcely does the audience get a glimpse of the portrait and hear its number, name, and painter called out by the auctioneer before same one shouts: "One thousand dollars!" or names some other sum in proportion to the value of the work. If it is a valuable piece and carries the name of a famous artist lively competition sets in, and various prices in a rising scale echo across the hall.

Slowly the bidders drop out as the figure grows larger, and finally in a characteristic manner the hammer falls and the deal is closed. The curtains are drawn again and another picture is put in place. Perhaps it has taken three minutes to determine who shall own the painting at some fabulous price, but often the sale of a single picture is consummated in a minute. Recently sixty valuable paintings were sold in two hours' time in New York at a total cost of \$52,000, an average of a painting every two minutes, at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars, the prices ranging from one hundred dollars to nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Of course the bidders know the value of the paintings offered. Beforehand they have carefully studied the list and formed an idea of how much they should give, but even so it is remarkable how at a flash they offer thousands of dollars, even the price of a beautiful home, for a painting which many would consider worth only a small sum.

IF THERE is any one class of horses deserving of special care and consid-

### A Refuge for Aged Fire Horses

eration above any other it is surely the faithful animals who serve the public in the fire departments of our big cities. How much the efficiency of the system for the protection of life and property from fire depends upon the sagacity and faithfulness of the horses employed in the service it is impossible to tell; but certainly, if all reports are true, the public is under a debt of gratitude to these dumb servitors which can never be repaid. The least that could be done, one might think, for horses that had grown old and feeble in the fire service would be to retire them to some other employment where the conditions would be easy and the work light. But it seems to have been the practice, in New York at least, to consign horses no longer fit for duty in the fire department to the tender mercies of truckmen and the drivers of heavy merchant wagons, in whose employ they drag out a miserable existence at the hardest kind of labor.

It is gratifying to record the fact that a true lover of dumb animals has risen up in the person of Mr. Nicholas F. Brady, one of the youngest of Wall Street's successful men, who proposes to see that these worthy old veterans of the fire wagons are hereafter treated according to their just deserts. Mr. Brady will buy, at his own expense, and pension off for life all the horses discarded by the New York department, and under his kind protection they will spend their declining days on a big farm "up country," where rich pasturage in the summer and warm shelter in the inclement season will never be lacking. There will be no work for these faithful animals to do, but theirs will be a life of leisure by "green fields and running brooks." They may miss the clanging gong and shrill whistle for a time, but they will have no heavy loads to drag. Surely, a nobler act of charity than this, or one worthier of imitation, it would be difficult to conceive.

### Baby Sleeps, Mother Rests

AFTER A WARM BATH WITH CUTICURA SOAP AND A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CUTICURA

ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. This treatment means instant relief, refreshing sleep and speedy cure for skin-tortured, disfigured, itching and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in the severest forms of skin and scalp humors, eczemas, rashes and chafings, with loss of hair, when physicians and all else fail.

### When Dilsey Goes to Town.

WHEN Dilsey goes to town wid me  
She sholy do look fine;  
She wears a dress er striped red  
Dat buttons up behin'.  
An' year-bobs an' a finger ring,  
A hat wid flowers 'roun'—  
Dey ain' no lack er finery  
When Dilsey goes to town.

WHEN Dilsey goes to town wid me  
I has to dress up, too;  
You oughter see de primpin' an'  
De shinin' dat I do.  
A nigger on a bigger dike  
Den me ain' often foun';  
I always wears de bes' I got  
When Dilsey goes to town.

WHEN Dilsey goes to town wid me  
I makes my waggin shine,  
An' den I takes de currycomb  
To dat ol' mule er mine.  
I tell you what, when we rides by,  
De folks dey all turns 'roun'  
An' stares an' wonders who we is,  
When Dilsey goes to town.

WHEN Dilsey goes to town wid me  
We stays till nearly night,  
An' when we's joggin' long to'ds home  
De moon is shinin' bright.  
I's glad to reach de pasture gate,  
An' let de ol' bars down,  
For dere I gits a kiss for toll,  
When Dilsey goes to town.

ELOISE LEE SHERMAN.





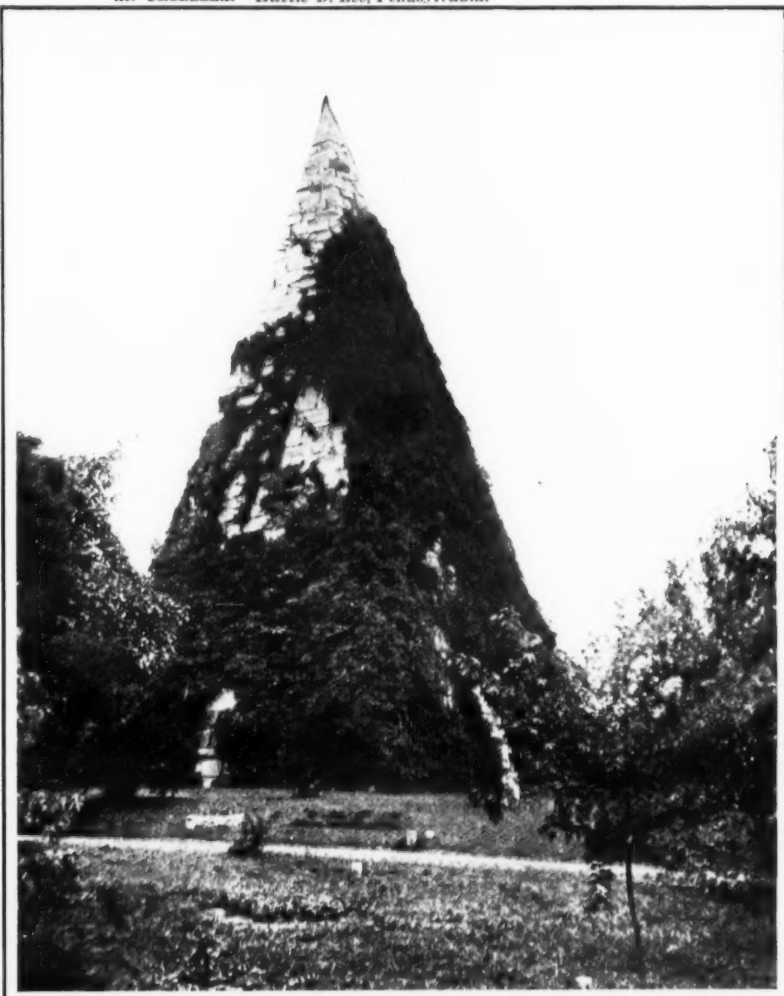
UNIQUE MONUMENT IN ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY TO HENRY BURDEN, THE FAMOUS INVENTOR OF THE HORSESHOE MACHINE, WHO BECAME A MILLIONAIRE.—J. E. Roos, New York.



(SECOND PRIZE.) AN UNEXPECTED SHOWER—THESE "LITTLE MOTHERS," WITH THEIR DOLLS, ARE PREPARED FOR ALL SORTS OF WEATHER, AND ARE TOO SMART TO BE CAUGHT OUT WITHOUT AN UMBRELLA.—Hattie D. Lee, Pennsylvania.



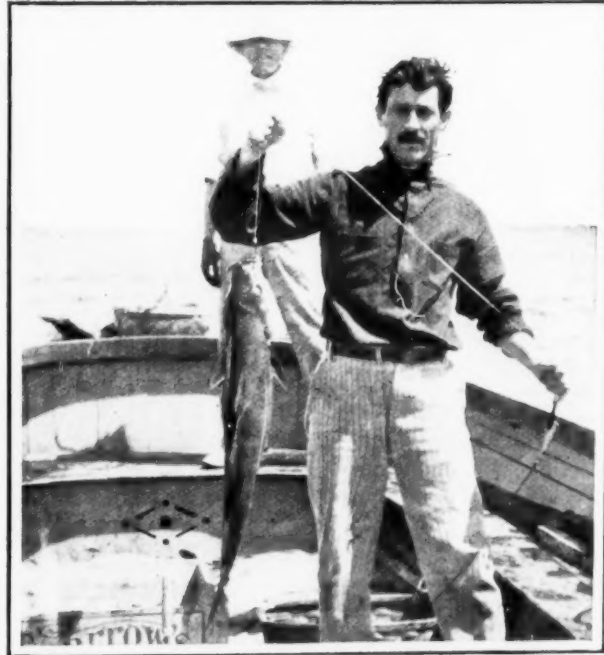
(THIRD PRIZE.) A PERILOUS VOCATION—STEEPLE-JACK PAINTING A FLAG-POLE ON A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER.—C. M. Tuller, New York.



VINE-COVERED MONUMENT TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD IN HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY AT RICHMOND, VA.—W. A. Rowley, Illinois.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) SALMON ATTEMPTING TO LEAP THE SEVOGLE FALLS AT MIRAMICHI, N. B.—THIS GAME LITTLE FISH MADE A NINE-FOOT JUMP TO REACH THE CREST OF THE FALLS, BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.  
D. G. Smith, Canada.



A GOOD CATCH OF FOLLOCK AT BANTAM'S POINT, ME., WHERE THESE FISH ABOUND.  
W. P. S. Earle, New York.

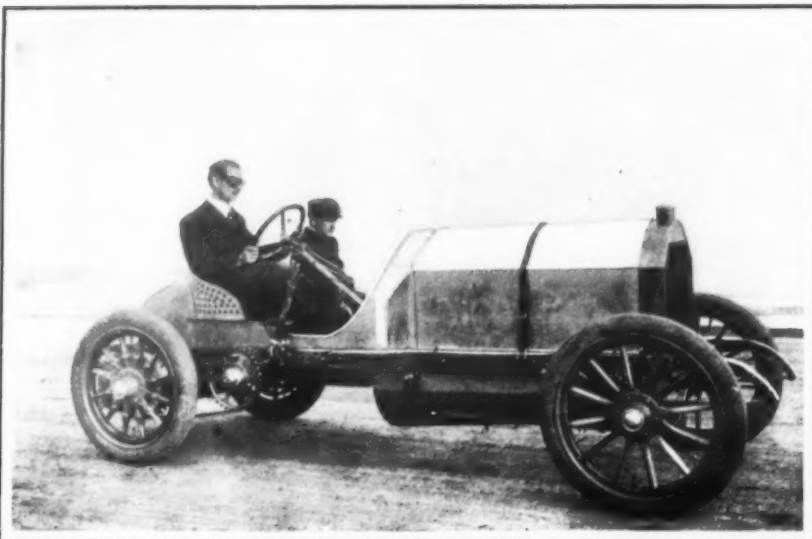
### AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—CANADA WINS.

ODD AND INTERESTING PHASES OF THE LIFE TO-DAY AS RECORDED BY SKILLFUL PHOTOGRAPHERS.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 262.)



## The Man in the Auto



JOE TRACY IN HIS 120-HORSE-POWER LOCOMOBILE, WHICH IS ENTERED FOR A POSITION ON THE AMERICAN-VANDERBILT TEAM IN THE ELIMINATING RACE OVER THE COURSE, SEPTEMBER 23D.

Levick.



DRIVING AN AUTOMOBILE ACROSS A FORD AT A SPEED OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES PER HOUR. THE DRIVER WAS DRENCHED TO THE SKIN, BUT THE ENGINE OF THE MACHINE WAS KEPT DRY AND NEVER STOPPED RUNNING—PICTURE TAKEN IN ONE ONE-THOUSANDTH PART OF A SECOND.—Claudy.

STANDARDIZATION and a large output mean the coming of the low-priced motor-car during the coming season. The Oldsmobile people, who built the first typical American runabout, will market a four-hundred-dollar, piano-box, straight dash front, buggy-body motor-car for four hundred dollars. The announcement, it is needless to say, is one of the sensations of the year, because it meets the conventional horse-drawn buggy price, when the horse and harness are figured in to match the complete runabout motor-car equipment.

SOME OF the great New York dailies are repeating their howl of last year regarding the closing of some roads on the Vanderbilt course for a few hours the day of the race. Their virtuous indignation over the poor farmers' woes is amusing, when one stops to consider that the great mass of the property within the rectangle covered by the course is owned by such famous farming motorists as William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Foxhall Keene, Clarence H. Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, and others of that class, who spend their time raising coupons rather than cabbages. Besides that, do we not close Fifth Avenue and Broadway on holidays and other days so that our country cousins can see some of our big city parades in comfort?

IT'S A CURIOUS fact that at all the big horse-racing tracks, notably those at Saratoga, Belmont Park, and Sheepshead Bay, the wealthy enthusiasts who follow horse-racing disdain the plebeian trolley and railroad train and travel to the races in the patrician and fashionable motor-car, thus relieving the transportation company and the horses of the burden of travel.

ABROAD THE same conditions prevail. At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railroad of England, the chairman said that at the Henley regatta over four hundred cars were stored in and around Henley. In previous years the occupants of these motor-cars would have been regarded as first-class traffic for the benefit of the railroad company, but nowadays people object to being made into parcels and carried from point to point like packages, which is Ruskin's description of railway travel as it is practiced ordinarily.

A LITTLE knowledge is a dangerous thing. An alleged technical writer in this month's *Outing* advises motorists, when they have ignition trouble, to take apart the sparking-coil while on the road, find the trouble there, repair it, and go along happy forever after. I venture to say that not one motorist out of a thousand would be able to do this stunt, because even our best repairers from the garages send the delicate coil back to the electrical experts who make them whenever they go wrong. Besides that, coils are expensive, as the motorist who attempts to tinker with one will find out, and the result would be like monkeying with a buzz-saw.

ANOTHER incident of expert advice comes to mind—that of a writer in *Country Life*, intimating that a coaster-brake upon a bicycle was simply produced by a re-arrangement of the rear spokes.

EVEN THE novelist has forsaken everything else and annexed the motor-car as an ally in a search for local color. Max Pemberton has motored over the scenes of his new novel, "The Hundred Days," and the novel itself refers wholly to events between Napoleon's escape from Elba to Waterloo.



VIOLA ALLEN AND CLYDE FITCH IN THE LATTER'S LOCOMOBILE, DISCUSSING HIS NEW PLAY, "THE TOAST OF THE TOWN," WHICH MISS ALLEN PRESENTS NEXT SEASON.—Byron.

THE MAN in the auto, in his efforts to make his present self felt and heard, is always on the horns of the dilemma; if he sounds his horn in compliance of the law to give audible warning, people of the villages and towns through which he passes complain of the hideous barking noise; and on the other hand, if he neglects to comply with the law, the policeman and the grafter are after him. Originally the man in the auto used a bell, and then adopted the horn with the bulb, but there is some ground for complaint over the hoarse and hideous noise that some of the powerful metallic horns make that are blown by the exhaust pressure.

ALL THE American society papers whose columns are devoted to the doings of fashionable folks are deploring the absence of fashionable Americans who are touring Europe in the motor-car, for never before in the history of the automobile has there been so much touring abroad by fashionable Americans. There are reasons for this, one of the chief being our bad roads and the good roads that are so universal abroad.

ALEX SCHWABACH.

### Cuba Viewed from Spain.

TIME IS already bringing some happy revenges, so to speak, as the outcome of American intervention in the affairs of Cuba. Not only in Spain itself and in other European countries were our professedly altruistic motives in that intervention regarded with cynical distrust and unbelief, but not a few were to be found among our own citizens who derided the idea that in freeing Cuba from the rule of Spain we were actuated solely by an unselfish desire to promote the interests of justice and humanity. Now, as ever, it seems difficult for many to believe that individuals, and much less a nation, can endure suffering and sacrifice for the good of others solely and with no ulterior motive. In the case of Cuba, it was alleged to be not really the cause of humanity, but our own trade interests, a jealousy of foreign influence, and a possible accession to our own territory, which prompted us to

aid the movement for Cuban independence. As the years go by, however, it is made clearer and clearer that the great sacrifice of life and treasure which we made for Cuba was for an unselfish and truly magnanimous purpose; that the end we sought—the prosperity and happiness of the Cuban people—has been measurably attained, and that without any material gain accruing to ourselves. These things are so evident now that the voice of the cynic and the doubter is rarely heard. Even in Spain itself it is now frankly recognized that under an independent government Cuba has prospered as never before, and for this change credit is given to the United States. Thus we have, in a recent number of the Spanish *Economist and Financier*, published in Madrid, an article reviewing the progress of Cuba under President Palma, in which it is shown that in education, finance, agriculture, sanitation, road improvement, and in other ways Cuba has made marvelous progress since the close of the Spanish régime. It is stated, for example, that whereas under the present administration \$2,000,000 is appropriated annually for highway improvement, "the Spanish administration left that work to the producer's machete." With reference to other matters this paper says:

"From 1888 to 1893 the average budget of Cuba was \$21,000,000. The budget for 1905-6 is \$27,376,512. The difference is small, but it must be remembered that in colonial days \$6,000,000 were expended on the army, \$1,000,000 for the navy, \$1,000,000 for sinecures, about \$500,000 for ecclesiastical obligations, and \$11,000,000 for the interest on the debt. In 1894, under the colonial régime, there were in the island 904 public schools and 740 private schools. According to the recent message of President Palma, there were in the republic in 1903-4, 3,472 primary schools and seventy-two special schools, a total of 3,544. This number subsequently rose to 3,605."

Coming from a Spanish source such statements as the foregoing have a special interest and significance. The time is not far distant, we believe, when the Spanish people in general will regard the separation of Cuba from the mother country, brought about as it was, by violence and bloodshed, as an undisguised blessing not only to Cuba, but to Spain itself.

### A New Era in Democratic Politics.

(Continued from page 252)

plurality in greater New York, polled more votes in the remainder of the State (which beat him 131,000) than he did in that Democratic territory. The convention ratio takes cognizance of the fact that a Democrat up in St. Lawrence counts just the same in the total poll for Governor as one cast in the Fourteenth Senatorial district.

There is every indication that the ancient sectional feeling is dying, if not dead, among New York State Democrats; that "up State" and "down State" are losing their meaning as Democratic denominators, and that if their opportunity is wisely managed the New York City Democrats will find allies rather than opponents among their country fellow-partisans in the new era now begun.

ALBERT E. HOYT.

### When Sleep Fails

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

### For Convenience

always have a supply of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk on hand. Suitable for all household purposes. For puddings, cake and all kinds of desserts. Send for Recipe Book, 108 Hudson Street, New York.





**BARON KANEKO,**  
The astute Japanese financier, who was credited with being Marquis Ito's personal agent.



**PEACE ENVOYS AND ASSISTANTS AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE.**  
Left to right: Russians (on farther side of table)—M. Plancon, Nabokoff, Witte, Rosen, Karostovitz; Japanese—Adachi, Otchiai, Komura, Takahira, Sato.—*Courtesy of New York American.*



**MARQUIS ITO,**  
The venerable Japanese statesman upon whom almost all the responsibility for peace is laid. *Maruki.*



**M. WITTE.**  
The Mark Hanna of Russia (heretofore known, rather, as a statesman-financier), who has proved himself a great diplomat.—*Chapiro.*



**HENRY W. DENNISON,**  
The distinguished American legal adviser to the Japanese government, who drew up the peace treaty with Russia.



**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,**  
Who has brought about peace between two great Powers and ended a long and bloody struggle.—*From the recent portrait by George Burchoughs Torrey.*



**BARON KOMURA,**  
The chief Japanese envoy, who made a gallant fight for heavy indemnity, but yielded to the wishes of the Emperor and his advisers.—*Taylor.*



**M. DE MAARTENS,**  
Of the Russian commission, one of the most experienced legal advisers in the world, who helped frame the peace treaty. *Courtesy N. Y. Globe.*

### The Gist of the Peace Treaty.

1. Russia recognizes Japan's preponderating interest in Korea.
2. Both Russia and Japan evacuate the Chinese territory of Manchuria.
3. Russia transfers leasehold of Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, to Japan.
4. Civil administration of Manchuria returned to China.
5. Japan gains the southern half of Sakhalin island.
6. Russia transfers to Japan, without compensation, all docks, magazines, and military works at Port Arthur and Dalny.
7. Transfer to Japan of the railroad between Port Arthur and Kunshein.
8. Retention by Russia of main railroad line to Vladivostok.
9. Both [Russia and Japan] to grant reimbursement for cost of keeping prisoners.
10. Russia retains war-ships interned at neutral ports.
11. Russia's naval strength in far East is not to be limited.
12. Japan is granted fishing rights on the Siberian coast.



**MAP SHOWING CHANGES IN WAR TERRITORY.**  
Southern half of Sakhalin, gained by Japan (heavily shaded); Korea, of which Japan is made protectorate (in stipple); Manchuria, which both nations evacuate (light shading).

### Two Historic Peace Telegrams.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 29, 1905.

The President—We have the honor to inform you that we have reached an agreement with the plenipotentiaries of Japan. To you history will award the glory of having taken the generous initiative in bringing about this conference, whose labors will now probably result in establishing a peace honorable to both sides.

WITTE.  
ROSEN.

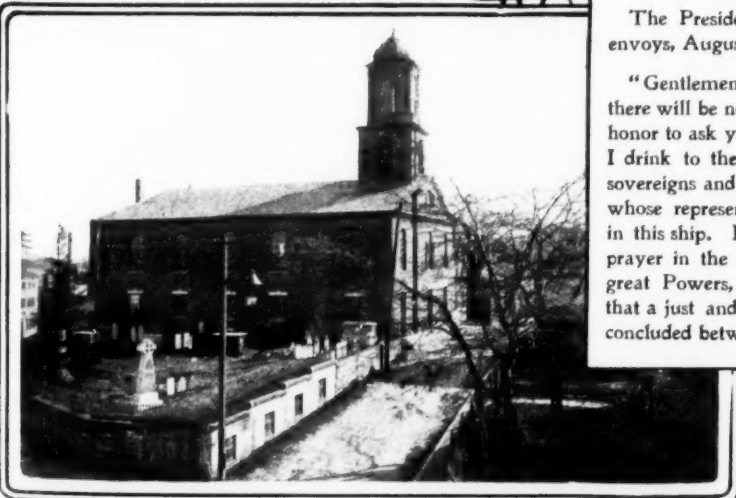
OYSTER BAY, Aug. 29, 1905.

Witte and Rosen, Portsmouth, N. H.—I cannot too strongly express my congratulations to you and to the entire civilized world upon the agreement reached between you and the plenipotentiaries of Japan and upon the fact that thereby a peace has been secured just and honorable to both sides.

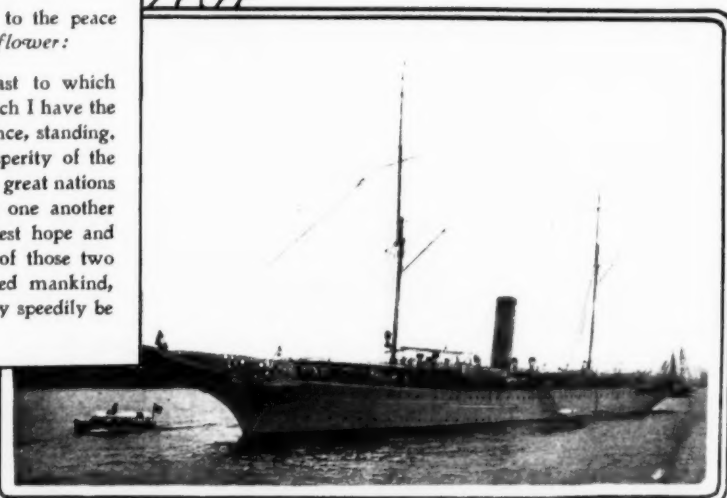
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The President's famous toast to the peace envoys, August 5th, on the *Mayflower*:

"Gentlemen, I propose a toast to which there will be no answer, and which I have the honor to ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and peoples of the two great nations whose representatives have met one another in this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer in the interest not only of those two great Powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."



**HISTORIC ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,**  
Whose bell, cast by Paul Revere, was the first to ring out the proclamation of peace. This famous old bell rang out our own Declaration of Independence in 1776, and tolled later at the death of Washington.

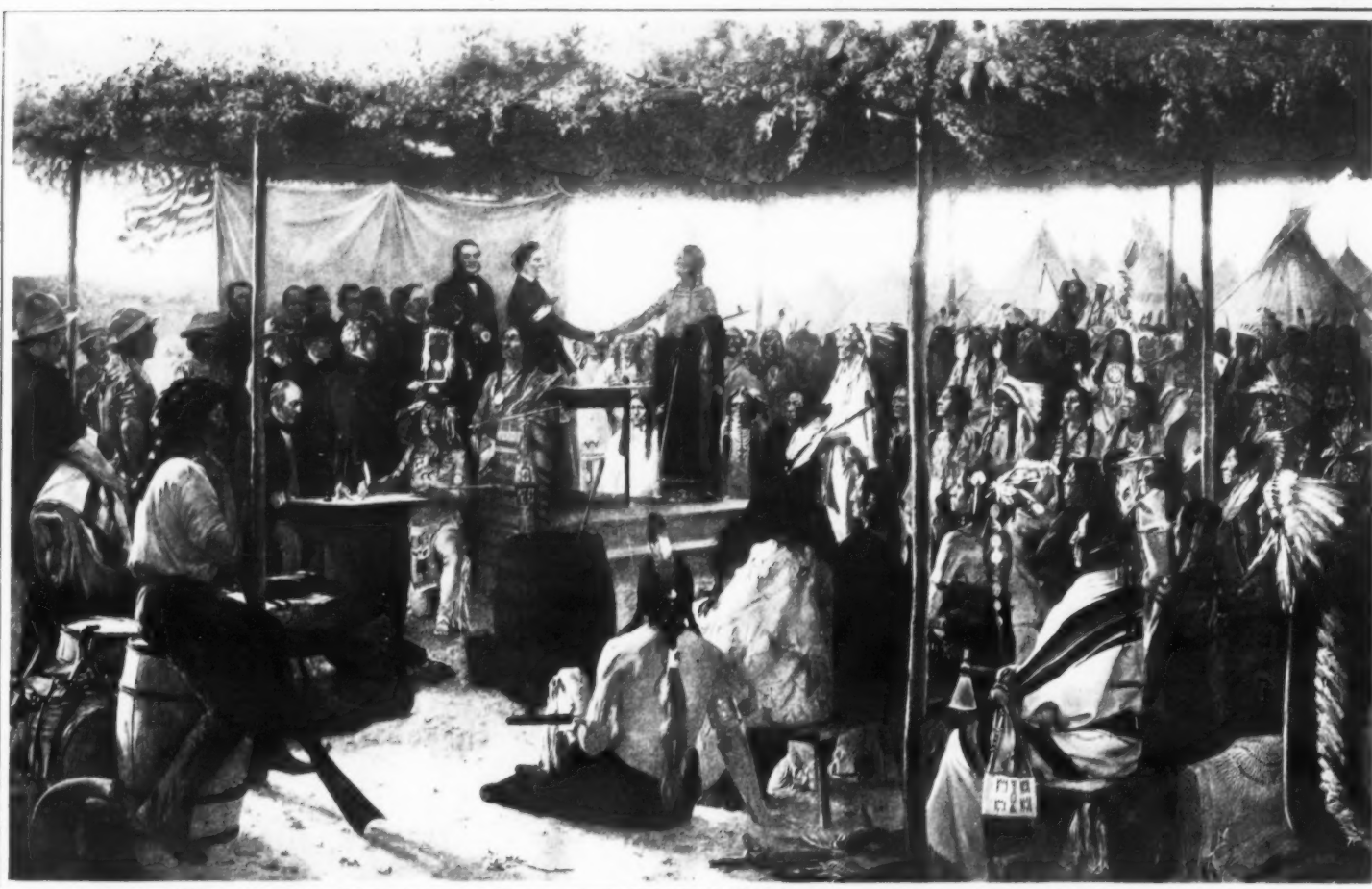


**PRESIDENTIAL YACHT, THE "MAYFLOWER,"**  
On board of which the envoys of Russia and Japan were brought face to face for the first time by President Roosevelt. On this occasion the President uttered his historic toast.—*Copyright, 1903, by E. Muller.*

### PEACE AT PORTSMOUTH, AND THE MEN WHO MADE IT.

WORLD-FAMOUS ACTORS AND HISTORICAL SETTINGS IN THE FINAL SCENE OF THE GREAT WAR DRAMA—RESULTS OF THE CONFLICT, IN A NUTSHELL.





A GREAT ARTIST'S STRIKING PICTURE OF A HISTORIC EVENT.

NOTABLE PAINTING BY FRANK D. MILLET, DEPICTING THE SIGNING, IN 1851, OF THE TREATY OF THE TRAVERSE WITH THE SIOUX, IN MINNESOTA, WHEREBY THE INDIANS CEDED VAST TRACTS OF LAND TO THE UNITED STATES—THE PAINTING IS TO HANG IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM OF THE NEW CAPITOL AT ST. PAUL, MINN. CENTRAL FIGURES, INDIAN COMMISSIONER LEA SHAKING HANDS WITH A CHIEF, AND GOVERNOR RAMSEY HOLDING A MEDAL.—Copyright, 1905, by F. D. Millet.

## THE CLERGY: A WORK DONE AND A WORK TO DO

THE JUST reproach has often been laid against the churches and other agencies of religion that they do not meet and contend, as they should, against the actual and active forces of evil at work around them; that they employ their energies too often in fighting sin in the abstract rather than in its concrete and more obtrusive forms. We are happy in the belief, however, that this is coming to be the exception rather than the rule among the preachers and other religious leaders of our day. Certain it is that some of the most signal victories recently won in this country for a higher standard of civic virtue and a cleaner municipal life have had the hearty, energetic, and united support of the local clergy, and in some conspicuous instances the preachers have taken the initiative and led the fight.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, has had the cordial and outspoken co-operation of the pulpit in that State, first in his warfare against the boodlers in St. Louis and other political corruptionists, and later in his bold and successful onslaught upon the race-track gamblers. Governor Hanly, of Indiana, has found his chief coadjutors and supporters in his crusade against gambling and Sunday liquor-selling among the members of the ministerial associations and other religious bodies of his State. It was, in fact, chiefly because of the denunciation of these evils from the pulpits of Indiana and the movement against them thus begun that he took up the work. As for the municipal regeneration of Philadelphia which has given cause for so much rejoicing among the friends of municipal reform throughout the country, it has been justly attributed in no small degree to the prompt and hearty "backing" which Mayor Weaver received from the clergymen of Philadelphia, acting both in their individual and in their collective capacities. From the very outset of his struggle against the political bandits who were plundering the city, Mayor Weaver was inspired and encouraged by the strong indorsement and outspoken sympathy of preachers of every sect and denomination, and by the action of various local denominational societies. That the success of the municipal house-cleaning which Philadelphia is enjoying is largely due to this co-operation of the clergy and the churches has been freely acknowledged by the local press and by Mayor Weaver himself.

Another notable and conspicuous instance of the large and effective service that may be rendered to the cause of civic righteousness by even a few brave and aggressive men of the pulpit is furnished in the case of Milwaukee. To the Ministerial Association of that city in a large measure, and more particularly to the persistent efforts and fearless leadership of a single clergyman, F. E. McGovern, is due the recent tremendous upheaval in the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, the astounding exposures of "graft," of protected vice and crime, all of which has resulted in the return by a grand jury of no less than one hundred and twenty-eight true bills against thirty-three persons for bribery and perjury, the latter including several county supervisors, State legislators, and other prominent of-

fice-holders, as well as several local financiers and leading business men. Five years ago the Ministerial Association began a campaign for civic betterment in Milwaukee, and to the persistent agitation which this body has kept up and to the personal work of a few clergymen, under the lead of Mr. McGovern, is due the present uprising which bids fair to sweep Milwaukee as clean of graft and grafters as Philadelphia.

For other recent and hardly less noteworthy examples of ministerial activity against public evils and evil-doers we might refer to the campaign against political corruption in Connecticut, which has been in vigorous progress for many months past under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, of New Haven; to the bold assaults made by a Congregational clergyman upon the many flagrant and brazen forms of vice and crime which have turned Saratoga into an American Monte Carlo; and last, but not least, to the united efforts of the pastors and good women of Asbury Park in saving that popular watering-place from falling under the control of the liquor interests.

We record these facts concerning the noble and effective work performed by clergymen and other religious leaders in combating and overcoming the agencies of evil in cities and States, not so much because of the satisfaction which the recital affords to all believers in the church militant, as for the encouragement and stimulation which these examples afford for undertaking more and larger work of like kind in the future. For it must be remembered that the battle for cleaner politics, purer laws, and higher standards of conduct in public office has only just begun. It has been only the operations of the skirmish-line which we have seen in St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee. What has been done in these cities needs to be done in hundreds of other ring-ridden, "boss"-ruled cities and towns in the United States. The foes of civic virtue and law and order are in the open everywhere, insolent and defiant, and where the will, the courage, and the spirit to do battle are present, there need be no lack of enemies to fight. The call to arms sounds from every corner of the land.

Here in the Empire State, for example, we have a law upon the statute-books known as the Percy-Gray law, conceived and framed for the express purpose of nullifying the anti-gambling amendment to the State constitution so far as race-track inclosures are concerned, thus perpetuating here the organized iniquity of the pool-rooms, the most insidious and dangerous form of gambling known, with all its wretched fruitage of crime and misery. It is this vicious Percy-Gray law which makes it possible for race-track gambling to flourish here more boldly and openly than it does in any other State in the Union; a law which has turned one of our oldest and most famous watering-places into a veritable gambling hell and made New York the head centre of the pool-room gambling interests for the entire Union.

Here, then, is an evil in concrete and tangible form, a formidable, monstrous agency of vice and crime,

strongly intrenched in law and usage, and backed by immense wealth and high political influence. If the clergymen of the Empire State, the church membership, the Young Men's Christian Associations, the Christian Endeavor Societies, and other agencies of religion and reform want a foe to fight, here is one. Let them band together and work first of all to secure from the next State Legislature the repeal of the Percy-Gray law, and thus remove the legal barrier which now stands between the criminal authorities and the gamblers of the race-tracks, and dissolve the iniquitous partnership now existing between these gamblers and the State. It will be in order, then, to compel the police, the sheriffs, and the district attorneys to do their duty, as Governors Folk and Hanly have made them do it, and drive the gamblers out. It will require an immense amount of energy, pluck, persistence, and not a little money to wage this war to a successful issue, for the Percy-Gray law has the combined interests of all the jockey clubs and the horse-racing associations of the State behind it, and it has thrown out a sop to the agricultural societies in the shape of a percentage of the gate receipts of racing inclosures which will secure their support in many cases. But the churches of the State have still greater and more powerful forces in the shape of men and means and an aroused public conscience to draw upon, and they can win this fight if they will.

### Stronger Than Meat.

A JUDGE'S OPINION OF GRAPE-NUTS.

A GENTLEMAN who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says:

"For the past five years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare.

"The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensable necessity in my family's every-day life.

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for any one. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the power of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.



## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

FOR SOME time past I have pointed out the danger to the stock market that might, and probably would, arise early this fall from a sudden tightening of money. Others begin to see the same signs of danger in the situation now confronting us. The most significant indication of the attitude of conservative interests toward Wall Street

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, September 1, 1905.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 37 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

FREDERICK W. BLECKWEN, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly related, then draw check for the net amount in the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer. All bills paid during October must be related before payment.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

## Spencer Trask &amp; Co.

Buyers of bonds are not only afforded a broad or active market for their capital, but also participate in the growth of the properties themselves, through the added market value given the bonds. This is not true of any other form of investment.

Write for our bond circular.

WILLIAM & PINE STS., New York.  
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

## PATENTS that PROTECT

72-p. Book No. 6 Mailed Free. Established 1869

R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## FREE FOR SIX MONTHS

THE MINING HERALD, leading mining and financial paper, giving valuable information on mining and oil industries, principal companies, best dividend paying stocks, and showing how immense profits may be made on absolutely safe investments. Special Tonopah and Goldfield number just out. Write for it to-day.

A. L. Wisner & Co., 32 Broadway  
New York

## 5% Investment Bonds

Principal and Interest Absolutely Guaranteed.  
A High-grade Security.

Write for circular W. L. for particulars.

MUNICIPAL Securities CORPORATION COMPANY  
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$200,000.00  
JAMES S. KUHN, President.  
L. L. McCLELLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

## IRVING K. FARRINGTON &amp; CO.

MEMBERS WALL STREET MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE  
Specialists in Mining Securities

Write or wire for bids or offerings on any mining stock, Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog stocks accurately quoted. We issue semi-weekly a MINING MARKET LETTER that is of interest to every investor. FREE, on request.

15 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY

was found in the slump which followed the announcement that Japan and Russia had agreed upon terms of peace. We had been told that such a consummation would certainly give the market the impetus toward higher prices of which it stood so sorely in need, but those who rushed in to buy stocks on the announcement of peace were compelled either to sell them at a loss or to hold them on a declining market.

Sagacious observers saw special significance in the decline which came immediately after the peace announcement, for, to their practiced eyes, this was evidence that the most potential leaders on the Street were taking advantage of every opportunity to sell stocks, and were not looking for, or expecting, higher prices generally. I have repeatedly said that, considering the high plane—the highest on record in some respects—that prices have reached, a bull movement was well-nigh out of the question. Under existing conditions we might have an advance in certain stocks based on specially favoring circumstances or clever manipulation, but nothing exists, in my judgment, upon which the foundation of a steady, strong, well-sustained bull movement can rest.

I again advise my readers not to lose sight of the condition of the money market. Conservative financiers are not a little apprehensive regarding it. The reserves of New York City banks are at low tide, and the loans at high tide. With the close of the war, both Japan and Russia will need their available funds at home, and both will make heavy drafts upon New York. These drafts will also be made upon every money centre, and the tendency to tightness bids fair to be world-wide. This comes at a time when the demand for money for moving the crops in the South and West is drawing heavily on the deposits of the New York banks. If the reserve should be wiped out, or nearly so, the banks would be obliged to call in some of their loans, and the holders of collateral would be obliged to sell in the open market at the best prices offered.

Such a situation is always precarious. It might be that large interests who have been fortifying their bank accounts and credit by borrowings for a long period at home and abroad, would be able to step in and preserve the equilibrium of things, as they have repeatedly done before; but if, at this juncture, we should begin to export gold under pressing demands from abroad, the outlook would become sombre. Tightness of money in foreign markets would certainly lead to the unloading of our securities by foreign holders. If this should happen coincidentally with a similar process on this side of the water, nothing could prevent a sharp reaction and decline in the stock market.

Shrewd observers on Wall Street believe that those who have been foremost in seeking to advance the prices of certain investment securities have also been foremost in selling them at every advance. They have not forgotten the revelation that the Lake Shore on the last advance in Reading sold a large part of its holdings of that stock, and they realize that Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, B. and O., and Lake Shore, are all heavy owners of shares of other roads which are now selling far above their cost price. The profit which the Union Pacific, for instance, has on its purchases of Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Atchison is said to be over \$80,000,000. What better opportunity has this railroad to turn an honest penny than by disposing of some of its holdings, and waiting for the inevitable time when it can buy them back advantageously? It seems to me that these tremendous purchases of shares of other lines by leading railways open an opportunity for speculation with funds which really belong to the stockholders. This condition must be intolerable, and if the stockholders do not take steps to prevent its continuance, the power of the law should be promptly invoked to provide a penalty for it. Such things could not be done in Great Britain, because stockholders of the leading railways are organized, and exercise a tremendous influence over the management of their respective corporations. Similar associations of stockholders, both of industrial and railway corporations, should be organized in this

country, and the tendency is in that direction. Unitedly, a minority can exercise great power, while singly a stockholder is utterly helpless.

One of the laughable incidents of the past few weeks was the effort of that prince of fakirs, Tom Lawson, of Boston, to organize a \$10,000,000 blind pool to operate under his direction in the copper market. He invited the public to join him, and told his subscribers frankly that they might win something, or lose everything. All he wanted was their money and a chance to operate with their \$10,000,000. This is about the scaliest proposition that any get-rich-quick concern has ever offered, and it fell absolutely flat. The public who remember Lawson's pyrotechnics in Amalgamated and Copper Range have finally reached the conclusion that, with all his moralizing, he is not in business for his health, or to make money for anybody but Tom Lawson. What Lawson says, therefore, is regarded as of no consequence, and he is rapidly becoming the laughing-stock of the public as well as of the stock-brokers.

The crop situation is by no means settled; labor troubles, especially in the anthracite coal region and among the typographical unions, through the land are threatened; interest rates are working higher, and a sense of uncertainty is felt in financial circles at home and abroad. It may not be a good time to sell stocks that one has paid for and is able to hold, but I do not believe it is a good time to buy the list generally. Some things may not be much cheaper, but a good many of them will not be much dearer before the year is out, and there is always the danger of some unexpected contingency at a critical juncture, and amid a combination of circumstances that might upset the calculations of the shrewdest men in Wall Street. Under such conditions it is a good time to keep out of the stock market.

"B." Camden, Me.: No such mining stock is to be found on my list, and I can get no information regarding it.

"L." Buffalo, N. Y.: You can secure an interesting booklet, referring to the physical condition of the Goldfield and Tonopah mines, beautifully illustrated by photographs taken by a member of the firm of Irving K. Farrington & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York, by addressing that firm and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It is worth seeing.

"B." Ithaca, Penn.: I, St. Louis Southwestern preferred is making an excellent showing of its earnings, and if these continue, dividends will be justified. Inside interests are bullish on the stock. Among the low-priced non-dividend payers, Texas Pacific, on reactions, still looks attractive. I would not be in a hurry to get into this market.

"Mining." Bangor, Me.: Reports brought to me from Mexico state that the Guanajuato Company is erecting at its mines machinery which will make it one of the most profitable in the Mexican republic. The American Finance and Securities Company, of 5 Nassau Street, New York, reports that it has made final payment, amounting to \$250,000, to the Casa Rul Mining Company, of Mexico, on account of the properties purchased of that company by the Guanajuato Reduction Mines Company, of Guanajuato, Mexico, of which the American Finance and Securities Company is the fiscal agent. This final installment was not due until the last of February, 1907, and gives the Guanajuato title to one of the richest mines in Mexico. The gentlemen who are in charge of this property include a number of men well known in public life and highly esteemed in business circles.

Continued on page 261.

## Are You Fat?

Kellogg's Obesity Food Will Reduce Your Weight to Normal, Free You From Suffering and Turn Your Fat Into Muscle.

It Has Done This for Many Others Who Testify to its Efficacy—Trial Package Free.

Don't be fat. It is an abnormal and diseased condition of the body. Nutrient that should have built up bone and muscle for you has made fat instead. Excess fat is attended by many dangers. The heart, stomach, liver and kidneys become seriously affected;



The Above Illustration Shows the Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Obesity Food—What It Has Done for Others It Will Do for you.

breathing is made difficult, and often, though seemingly well, the fat person is in grave danger.

Don't starve yourself. You will only become weakened and aggravate your condition without losing flesh.

There is a sure way and a safe way. Hundreds of reputable people testify to what Kellogg's Obesity Food has done for them. It has turned their fat into muscle. They submit their photographs as corroborative evidence. Can you doubt such proof?

Don't be fat. Write to me to-day and I will send you, free, a trial package, postpaid, in plain wrapper.

One happy woman, Mrs. Mary Smith, 275 Sheldon Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

"My Dear Mr. Kellogg:

"I am sending you two of my photos. They will tell you better than I can how much different I look, and you can imagine how much better I feel.

"My doctor tells me that the effect of the remedy seems to be to strengthen and fortify the system before stripping it of its surplus fat. He was very much interested in the 'experiment,' as he called it. In fact, I do not believe I would have ordered it if he had not urged me to. He said that he had analyzed it and found it to be harmless, but that he didn't believe it could do what you claimed for it.

"I weighed over two hundred pounds, which, for a woman of my height, is very fat. Now I weigh 135, am plump and well formed, and I feel good all day long and sleep so restfully at night.

"I shall always thank you for what you have done for me, and I will be glad to have you refer me to any of your patients."

Send your name and address—no money—to-day to F. J. Kellogg, 1830 Kellogg Building, Battle Creek, Mich., and receive the trial package in plain wrapper free by mail.

## ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S WEEKLY

## Second 5% Dividend This Year

OCTOBER 1, 1905

Another dividend of 5 per cent. payable (regular 4 per cent. guaranteed and 1 per cent. extra for six months). This is second 5 per cent. dividend this year, making 10 per cent., instead of 8 per cent., as guaranteed. Both dividends derived from company's mahogany and other cabinet lumber. Third cargo of mahogany shipped to United States. Cargoes sent regularly.

## Sources of Revenue

We own, free of encumbrance, a 288,000-acre plantation in Campeche, Mexico. Cabinet lumber and dyewoods standing thereon worth \$10,145,000 at New York prices—of which amount we have marketable dyewoods worth \$2,500,000, ready to cut and ship; 6000 full-grown rubber trees; 25,000 full-grown chicle trees; 1,800 head of cattle; 250 oxen; 200 mules; horses; swine; 800 chickens and factory operating. Large force of men developing oranges, lemons, bananas, mango, guava and other tropical products. On full development of these, it is conservatively estimated that

## 22% Dividends

will be paid; that is, we estimate the 14 acres represented by each share will, after 7 years, produce \$66 a year (or \$4.70 per acre which is 22 per cent. of par value of \$200).

## Successful Management

Our managers have developed by other Mexican plantations. Stock of each is \$200 a share above par. This is sufficient to make our proposition a certainty, not a speculation. No chance of loss to the investor, for the plantation with its hundreds of dwellings, administration building, railroad line and other substantial improvements, always will be ample security for stockholders, being deeded in trust to a Philadelphia trust company for their protection.

## Shares, \$5 Per Month Per Share

Limited number of shares offered at par on installments of \$5 a month per share. Make application of once. Send \$5 or more (but not more than \$60 a year's installments), on each share wanted. Over 1,200 stockholders drawing dividends.

Write immediately for handsomely illustrated paper and list of stockholders who have received a total of 51% in dividends.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

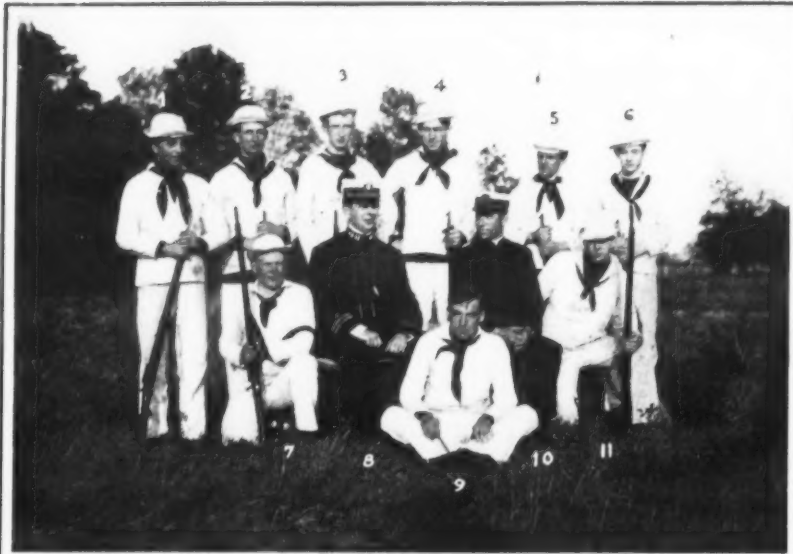
Consists of officers and H. A. MERRILL, President City National Bank, March City, Mo.; JOHN B. BARNES, Justice Supreme Court, Norfolk, Neb.; Victor De Post, Jr., Du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del.; A. G. STEWART, Attorney-General of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

## OFFICERS

President, WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Ex-U. S. Railroad Commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Vice-President, COL. A. K. McCLELL, Ex-Editor Times, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Secretary and Treasurer, C. M. McMAHON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Counsel, A. L. WAXMAKER, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL LUMBER & DEVELOPMENT CO., 776 DREXEL BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.





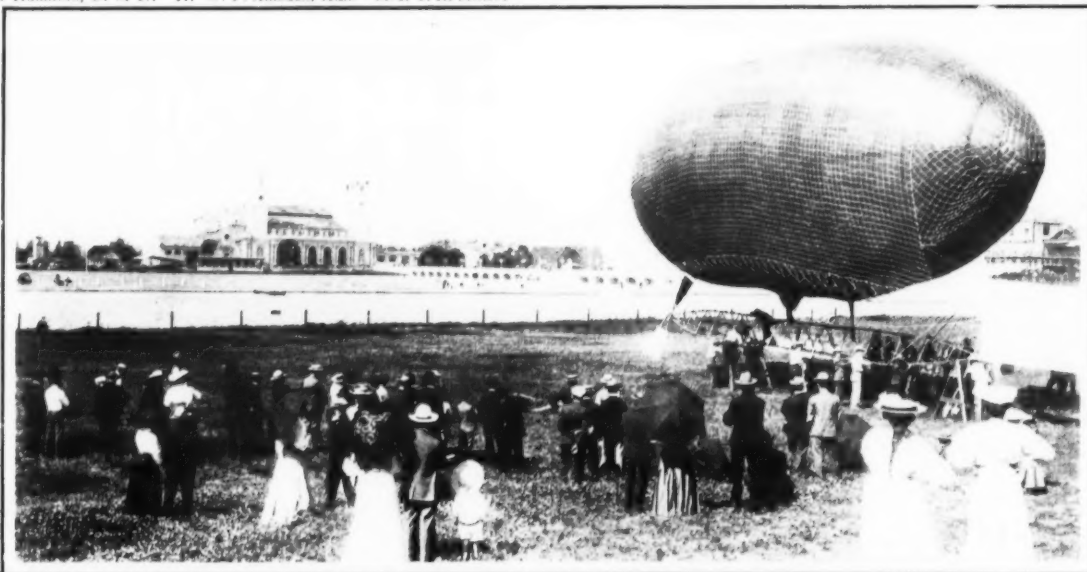
MIDSHIPMEN'S RIFLE TEAM WHO DEFEATED A TEAM FROM THE MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD.  
1. W. Le R. Heiberg, Wis. 2. C. T. Osburn, Ohio. 3. R. Le C. Stover, Kan. 4. V. N. Metcalf, Cal. 5. R. A. White, Penn. 6. W. A. Lee, Jr., Ky. 7. W. L. Calhoun, Fla. 8. Lieut. Babin, U. S. N. 9. J. T. G. Stapler, team captain, N. Y. 10. Boatswain Hamilton, U. S. N. 11. W. F. Amsden, Kan.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



ANGLE, THE WELL-KNOWN THOROUGHBRED, IN RACING HARNESS—THIS HORSE LATELY WON THE HOTLY-CONTESTED MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' \$10,000 STAKE RACE ON THE DETROIT TRACK, WITH SANDERS DRIVING.—Adams.



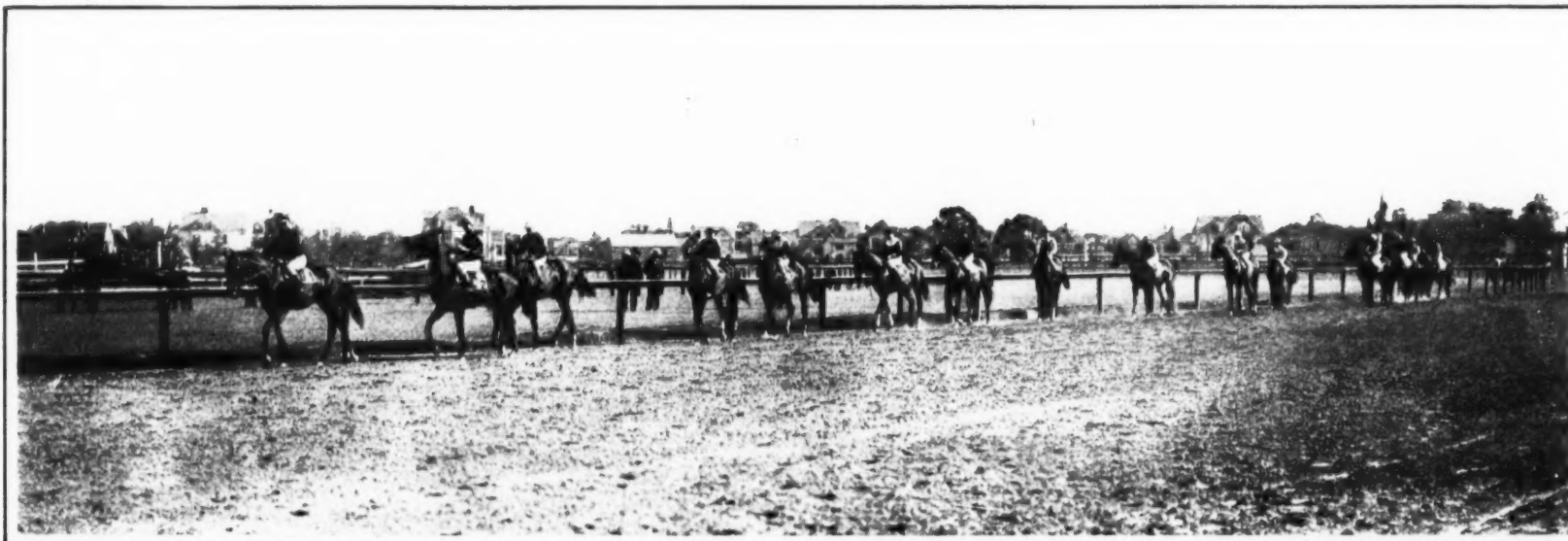
COWAN RODGERS,  
Who recently captured the tennis  
championship of the South, at  
Atlanta, Ga.—Harrison



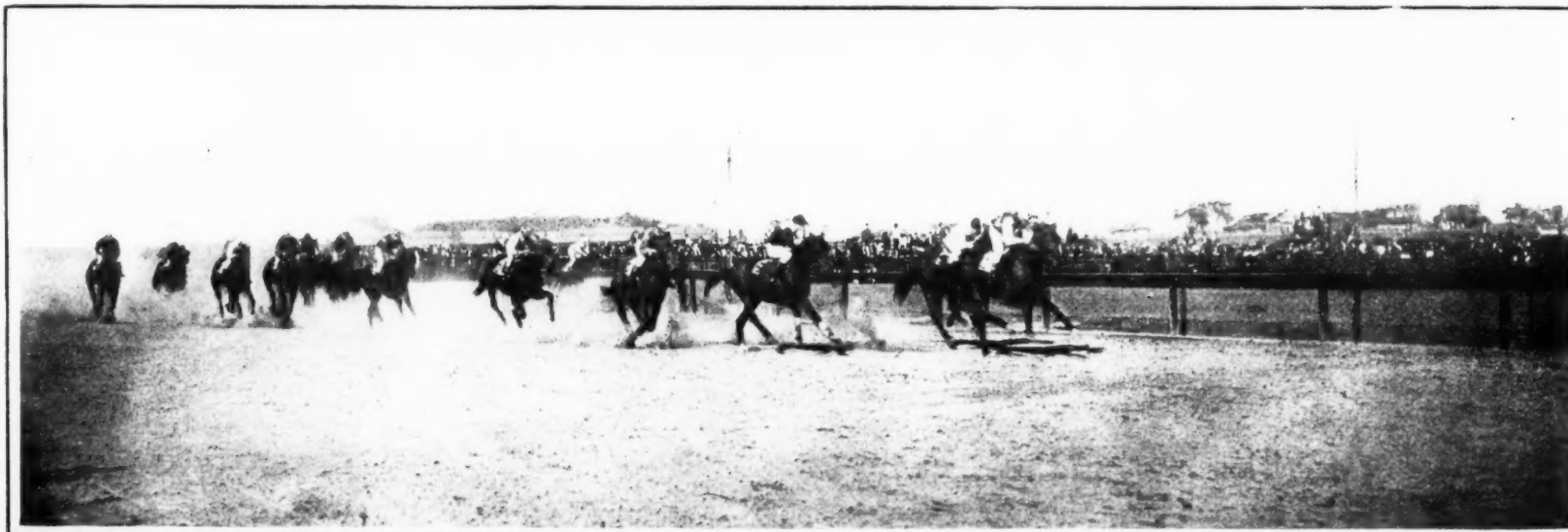
THE DARING AERONAUT, LINCOLN BEACHEY, STARTING ON A FLIGHT IN THE BALDWIN AIR-SHIP FROM THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION GROUNDS.



JOCKEY ARTHUR REDFERN,  
Who rode the great Ormondale  
to victory and the Futurity  
stakes.—A. E. Dunn.



REAL BLUE-BLOODS OF THE TURF—PROUD RACERS PARADING TO THE POST, AT THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY TRACK, ON AUGUST 26TH, TO BATTLE FOR THE MAGNIFICENT FUTURITY STAKES.  
A. E. Dunn.



THE THRILLING FINISH, AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY, WHEN W. O'B. MAC DONOUGH'S GALLANT COLT, ORMONDALE, WON THE RICH FUTURITY STAKES, AMOUNTING TO NEARLY \$40,000, TIMBER AND BELMERE FOLLOWING CLOSELY IN THE ORDER NAMED.—A. E. Dunn.

### RECENT HAPPENINGS IN THE REALM OF AMERICAN SPORT.

SPIRITED PICTURES OF ATHLETES AND THOROUGHBRED RACERS WHO HAVE STRIVEN FOR HONORS AND RICH CASH PRIZES.



## Hunter Baltimore Rye



The perfect type of

**The  
American  
Gentleman's  
Whiskey**

**Always Best  
BY  
Every Test**

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

### Mail Service is Inadequate.

IN DISCUSSING ways and means to increase our trade with South America, Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson, writing to the State Department from Rio de Janeiro, expresses his opinion that the mail service with this country is in urgent need of improvement. This, he declares, is very inadequate, and its improvement would stimulate our sales. Many of the larger dealers send their orders by cable, and are thus independent of the mails. But the smaller firms are not able to do this. In using the mails, too, they cannot time their shipments carefully to catch those steamers which will be most prompt in landing the goods. Mr. Hutchinson does not think that the lack of transportation facilities is as serious a problem as some writers hold. It is his belief that they will increase gradually and as the increase in business justifies. But the delay in mail is a serious matter. One American merchant in Buenos Ayres complains that he is compelled to buy in Europe because that city has no parcels-post connection with the United States, nor is there even a regular mail service. It takes three months to send a letter and get a reply from the United States. Germany, with a first-class mail service, has forty-nine large steamships in the field.

### The Prettiest Auto Picture Out



**"JILTED"**

"I could be happy with either.  
Were 'tother dear charmer away."

We will send this handsome picture, beautifully printed in sepia on heavy coated paper, suitable for framing, size 10 7-8 x 13 7-8, securely packed, to any address in the United States upon receipt of price,

**TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**

Address Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

*Continued from page 259.*

"McK." Plymouth: I am unable to obtain the information.  
"O. G." Covington, Ky.: I am unable to obtain information regarding it. It is not dealt in on Wall Street.

"M." Dayton: I advise you to secure the information from a well-established broker, a member of the Stock Exchange.

"F." Sheboygan, Wis.: I know nothing at all of the properties and can get no information regarding them. They are not listed on any of the exchanges.

"S." Peconic, N. Y.: The article on the Sierra Con. Gold Mining Company was largely based on statements made by ex-Senator Warner Miller, and by Mr. Farish, the eminent mining engineer.

"A. H. N." Washington: The Almoleya is capitalized at \$2,000,000, and the ore carry gold, silver, lead, and copper. It is a Mexican proposition, too heavily capitalized, but in good territory. I am unable to get a quotation on the stock.

"Y." Hartford, Conn.: A Nevada City newspaper reports that the Murchie has recently been yielding over \$1,000 a day, and that A. L. Wisner, the New York fiscal agent, with a party of eight New York and Pennsylvania stockholders, is about to visit the property.

"B." Llano, Tex.: I have added your name to the list of stockholders of the American Maltng Company who oppose the Jenkins plan of reorganization, and who insist that proper provision be made for the payment of accrued dividends on the preferred. I would not sacrifice the stock at this time.

"E. D." New York: I have not believed, and do not believe, that we can have a bull market or well-sustained rise under existing conditions. Certainly not until both the crop and the money-market questions are definitely settled. We are likely to have a fluctuating market with an occasional advance whenever a heavy short interest will justify it. On such an advance you may be able to sell without loss. You have a good line of trading stocks.

"New Jersey": 1. Colorado Midland first 4s have gradually advanced during the past two years to the present figures. Their low price was about 65. A safer bond is the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, which have recently sold around 85 or 86. I regard these also as better than the National of Mexico 4s. Eventually, I would not be surprised if the Toledo bonds should approximate par. 2. The steady and persistent rise in these bonds makes it doubtful if they will sell much lower except under an extraordinary pressure in the market.

"F. N." Austin, Tex.: I regard the price of copper as somewhat higher than it should be, and believe that manipulation has had considerable to



The Loftis System can be made a great convenience at Christmas, New Year's, Birthdays, Weddings, Anniversaries, etc. It enables you to make a beautiful and valuable gift without the outlay of much money. Make the first payment and you can give a loved one your choice of the splendid pieces shown in our Catalog. Diamonds win Hearts. A Diamond is a shrewd investment. Diamonds increase in value twenty per cent per year. Write for Catalog—1,000 Illustrations of Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Select the article you wish to see. We will send it at once. If it pleases you pay one-fifth of the price and keep it and pay balance in eight equal monthly payments. We are the Largest Jewelry House in the United States. We give a written guarantee of quality and value with each Diamond we sell. Write Today.

**LOFTIS** Diamond Outlets  
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS  
Dept. K 1092 State St.  
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

do with its persistent advance. The rise has stimulated the production of copper throughout the world, and before long may lead to an overproduction and to a decline in the price of the metal. The tremendous rise in Boston coppers during the past year far exceeds anything that the New York stock market has had. It has made enormous profits for those who are on the inside. It might be a good time to take these profits, even though one does not get the last cent. 2. I would not sell my Int. Mer. Marine at a loss. The steamship business this year shows a decided improvement over the returns of last year.

*Continued on page 262.*

### Would Buy Our Goods Direct.

THE SUPERIORITY of American-made goods is recognized almost universally by the people of the Latin-American countries. In fact, in a large number of instances they are too good to compete with articles of the same class made in other countries. Consul-General Seeger, in a communication to the State Department, submits two letters from Brazilian firms which indicate strongly the fact that our goods are wanted in some cases, even if they do cost more. The letters were written in confidence, but interested manufacturers in this country may secure the names by addressing the bureau of manufactures, or Mr. Seeger himself, at Rio de Janeiro. One of the letters contained an inquiry for agricultural implements of American make. The firm had ordered, through an English house, goods of American make. When they arrived they were found to be



## Send For My Free Book

It is entitled "HOW MONEY GROWS" and it will tell you:

**HOW TO INVEST SMALL SUMS.**  
**HOW TO TELL A GOOD INVESTMENT.**  
**HOW YOU CAN CONVERT \$100 INTO \$358.83.**  
**HOW TO CHOOSE BETWEEN REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.**  
**HOW SAVINGS BANKS MAKE THEIR MONEY.**

It tells a hundred and one other things you will be interested in knowing.

This book is not an advertisement of any particular investment. It is talk on investments in general and is based on my personal experiences and observations.

I will send my book free, to any address. I want to place a copy in the hands of every man and woman in America. I want it to be the most widely circulated book that has ever been published.

I want YOU to send for a copy.

You will find it a veritable guide-book to safe and profitable investments of all kinds.

If you are now investing small amounts (\$10 a month and up), my book will show you how to invest them wisely, so that your money will work directly for you.

Most every one could and should save at least \$10 a month from their income.

Sit right down and write me a postal saying, simply, "Send 'How Money Grows.'" I will send you the book by return mail.

**W. M. OSTRANDER**

(INCORPORATED)

**429 NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

English goods, copying exactly the American type, although of inferior quality. So this Brazilian firm is casting about to buy its goods direct. The other letter was written by a firm in Rio de Janeiro, at present representing iron contractors and builders of France and Belgium. It cited the fact that a European syndicate had been

formed to sustain prices, and suggested that the present would be a good opportunity for a new competitor from this country. This firm wishes particularly to communicate with a proprietor of a steel factory and rolling-mill, iron founders, and constructors able to supply iron framework, bridges, etc.

Piso's Cure—40 years on the market, and still the best for Coughs and Colds. 25c. per bottle.

The Best All-round Family Lintment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

The Solmer Piano is inferior to none, and is universally acknowledged to be superior to very many others offered at "prices which defy competition." When its merits are considered, it is the cheapest instrument in the market to-day.

IN AN EMERGENCY a residence telephone is extremely valuable. Have you one? Write for booklet and rates. New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street.

**\$3 a Day Sure** Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1 for every day's work, absolutely pure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1359 Detroit, Mich.

**The Best Advertising Medium is  
LESLIE'S  
WEEKLY**

**MONEY  
MAKING  
THE MASTER  
PROBLEM**

Tells about the art of money-making. A guide for investors. How to distinguish between a good and a poor investment. Handsomely bound in boards. Artistically printed, beautifully illustrated. Contains no advertising. The first edition will be sent out absolutely FREE. Write immediately—before you forget it. BARNARD & CLARK, Suite N, 25 Broad Street, New York.

**THIS  
BOOK  
ABSOLUTELY  
FREE**



## Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE



### The Peerless Seasoning

Even a football player lacks appetite before an ill-flavored dish. Why spoil good food with bad seasoning when at the nearest grocer's a delicate sauce may be found which gives millions satisfaction? LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE has stood the test for more than twenty years.

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

Writes for Catalogue G-105  
An illustrated treatise describing attractive libraries built on the Globe-Wernicke plan of "clam" unit construction

**The Globe-Wernicke Co.**  
CINCINNATI



## Too Fat

Don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs. Our method is perfectly safe, natural and scientific. It strengthens the heart, allows you to breathe easily and takes off Double Chin, Big Stomach, Fat Hips, etc. Send your name and address to the Hall Chemical Co., 275 Hall Building, St. Louis, Mo., for Free Trial Treatment. No starving. No sickness.

## In Warm Weather

use Glenn's Sulphur Soap daily. It cools the skin, keeps the pores healthful and imparts a refreshing sense of cleanliness. Always ask for

## Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Sold by all druggists.  
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Too young to do anything; too old to do anything. The time between is very short. Capitalize it by a policy in the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE,  
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

The Best Advertising Medium is  
**Leslie's Weekly**

## BLOOD POISON

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

we have made the cure of Blood Poison a specialty. **Blood Poison** Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. If you have exhausted the old methods of treatment and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write for proofs of cures. 100-page Book Free.

## COOK REMEDY CO.

374 MASONIC TEMPLE, - Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 261.

"M. J. K., New York: If I had confidential and trustworthy advisers regarding a property, I would be governed by them, but the firm seems to stand very well, and the stock referred to is full paid and not assessable. There seems to be no doubt that the company is earning a fair profit."

"K., Camden, Me.: I would not invest in the shares of the American DeForest Wireless Company, because it has by no means a monopoly of the business, and thus far the wireless business has not been so generally extended as to make it very profitable. The capital of the DeForest Company is altogether too large."

"Corn Products," Newark, N. J.: Glad to receive your letter. If all the other stockholders of the Corn Products Company would join in the movement to compel the management to change its methods and make them more business-like and successful, the stock ought to be worth more than you paid for it. I hope every other shareholder will send me his name and the number of shares he holds, and let me put him in touch with the stockholders' committee, which is now doing good work."

"F. H., Bozeman, Mont.: 1. Spencer Trask & Company, Pine and William streets, are members of the Stock Exchange in good standing. They will sell the stock for you on the curb. Glad you made a profit on my suggestion. 2. If the effort of the stockholders of Corn Products to compel the management to conduct the business with greater regard for the interests of the stockholders than for their own selfish purposes succeeds, the preferred shares ought to be able once more to resume dividends."

"J., Canada: 1. The rise in Smelters has been accompanied by the most extravagant stories of its earnings. Mining men tell me that the competition in the Smelting business is constantly increasing. I suggested the purchase of Smelting common when it sold around 40 or 50 on a possibility of dividends. The parties who are handling it on the Street have not made a very wide market for it, and, holding it so closely, are able easily to advance the stock, but I believe they are selling it on every rise. 2. I do not believe that a well-sustained bull movement can be expected in the immediate future. Lower rather than higher prices, on the whole, before New Year's are anticipated by watchful and conservative financiers."

"X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: The Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, having taken out over \$1,500,000 from its mines, looks far more favorable than most of the mining propositions which are so freely advertised. I had much rather buy a bond of this company at par, and receive a bonus of half the face value of the bond of full-paid and non-assessable stock, than to put my money into an over-capitalized proposition which had yet to disclose and develop its real value. To a person interested in mining propositions, the illustrated booklet of the Mogollon Company will furnish very entertaining reading. It will be sent without charge if you will address the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, 290 Broadway, New York, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

"K., Tanawqua: 1. The Wabash Pittsburg Terminal frsts I regard as a fairly good bond, considering the security behind them. The seconds are speculative. The Wabash has had some difficulty in financing its tremendous extensions, and in carrying out its formidable plans for a line extending from ocean to ocean. The Wabash Pittsburg Terminal seconds have had a sharp decline since the beginning of the year, when they sold as high as 45 1/2. They look like a good speculative bond, if one has patience. If prosperous conditions continue, and if the plans of the Wabash are carried out successfully, they ought to be able to meet their interest charges at the stipulated period, in 1910. 2. You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the benefits of this column."

"S. S., St. Louis: 1. The statement of the receiver of the Storey Cotton Company, of Philadelphia, shows liabilities of nearly three million dollars, on which the assets will not pay two per cent, and possibly not one per cent. 2. I would not sacrifice my Chicago Union Traction. It represents little value at present. I do not believe that Mayor Dunn's plan for municipal ownership of the street-car lines of Chicago will crystallize very soon. Furthermore, the property of the existing traction companies cannot be confiscated. 3. The declaration of a dividend on Republic Steel preferred has long been expected, and the rise in the stock appears to have discounted it. 4. American Can preferred has shown great strength of late, and there has been talk of increasing the dividends. The company is building new factories, but it is also meeting increased competition. The present dividend rate is 5 per cent."

NEW YORK, September 7th, 1905. JASPER.

## Special Prizes for Photos.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with news value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other news picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

# Our 20 Years of Film EXPERIENCE

If there is any one line of business in which experience is more important than in any other, that line is the manufacture of highly sensitive photographic goods. And of all photographic processes, film making is the most difficult. It has taken us more than twenty years to learn what we know about making film.

And in that twenty years we have also learned how to make the perfect raw materials which are absolutely essential to the manufacture of film—materials which cannot be obtained in the market with a certainty that they will be what they should be. We nitrate our own cotton for the film base; we nitrate our own silver for the emulsion. We go further, we even make the acid with which the cotton and silver are nitrated. Wherever it is possible to improve the completed product by manufacturing the raw material, we erect a factory and make that raw material.

Five years ago we felt that we were approaching film perfection, but no concern, even if it could make film as good as that *was*, could compete in quality with the Kodak N. C. Film of to-day. But experience is not the only advantage that our chemists and film makers enjoy. They have access to the formulae of the chemists who make the best dry plates in the world. The Kodak films of to-day have in them the combined knowledge of the most expert film makers and the most expert plate makers.

The wise amateur will be sure that he gets the film with experience behind it. There are dealers, fortunately not many, who try to substitute inferior films from inexperienced makers, the only advantageous feature which these films possess being the "bigger discount to the dealer". Amateurs, especially those who leave their Kodaks with the dealer to be loaded, should make sure that substitution is not practised against them.

The film you use is even more important than the camera you use. Be sure it's Kodak film with which you load your Kodak.

Remember:

***If it isn't Eastman, it isn't Kodak Film.***

Look for "Eastman" on the box.

Look for "Kodak" on the spool end.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Rochester, N. Y.  
The Kodak City.

# Judge

AND

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Splendid representatives of the Weekly field, each reaching a different constituency, and in influence and character illustrating the progress and glory of the United States. No advertiser should be without their aid. Liberal use of them insures a national reputation.

For advertising rates, specimen copies, and detailed information, address

JUDGE COMPANY

225 Fourth Avenue

New York





## A Scientific Method of Growing Hair

The Evans Vacuum Cap provides the scientific means of applying to the scalp the common sense principles of physical culture.

Baldness and falling hair are caused by the lack of proper nourishment of the hair roots. This lack of nourishment is due to the absence of blood in the scalp—an abnormal condition. It is the blood which feeds the hair roots, as well as every other part of the body. If you want the hair to grow on the scalp the blood must be made to circulate there. It is exercise which makes the blood circulate. Lack of exercise makes it stagnant. The Vacuum method provides the exercise which makes the blood circulate in the scalp. It gently draws the rich blood to the scalp and feeds the shrunken hair roots. This causes the hair to grow.

### Test it Without Expense

You can tell whether it is possible to cultivate a growth of hair on your head by ten minutes' use of the Evans Vacuum Cap. We will send you the Cap with which to make the experiment without any expense to you.

If the Evans Vacuum Cap gives the scalp a healthy glow this denotes that the normal condition of the scalp can be restored. A three or four minutes' use of the Cap each morning and evening thereafter will produce a natural growth of hair. If, however, the scalp remains white and lifeless after applying the vacuum, there is no use in trying further—the hair will not grow.

## The Bank Guarantee

We will send you, by prepaid express, an Evans Vacuum Cap and will allow you ample time to prove its virtue. All we ask of you is to deposit the price of the Cap in the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis, where it will remain during the trial period, subject to your own order. If you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair to convince you that the method is effective, simply notify the bank and they will return your deposit in full.

A sixteen-page illustrated book will be sent you free, on request

Evans Vacuum Cap Co. 956 Fullerton Bldg. St. Louis

THE ADIRONDACKS IN SEPTEMBER are well worth a visit, if only to breathe the exhilarating atmosphere and see the glory of the autumn coloring. Reduced rates at Hotels.

The superior train-service of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad will be continued the same as during the summer. Through parlor and sleeping-cars from New York to Lake Placid and intermediate stations. Tickets and information at New York Offices, 21 Cortlandt Street and 1354 Broadway.

### Protect the Birds.

IT IS ardently hoped that the recent wanton and unprovoked murder in Florida of Mr. Guy M. Bradley, a warden of the American Audubon Society, instead of checking the work of this excellent and praiseworthy organization, as intended, will have the contrary effect of increasing public interest in its service and securing for it a larger and more adequate moral and financial support. The society devotes itself entirely to the protection of bird life, to securing legislation in that behalf, and to the education of the public in kindness and consideration for "the people of tree-top country." It was in an endeavor to protect the aigret-bearing birds, the snowy herons of Florida, from ruthless destruction by bird-hunters that Mr. Bradley lost his life. The Audubon Society has been making a special effort to induce American women to abandon the practice of wearing aigret plumes, or other bird plumage, upon their hats, a fashion which involves the destruction of a vast number of birds annually. Surely such an appeal to the women of America ought not to be in vain.

### Extending South American Trade.

THE FISCAL agent of Colombia in the United States, Mr. Cortes, writing to the Department of Labor and Commerce, says that there is no good reason why this country should not obtain and hold a large part of the trade of South and Central America. Cordial relations, which form the first essential, al-

ready exist, and geographical position is another big item in our favor. But the point which Mr. Cortes particularly emphasizes is the fact that the products of the United States, both of farms and factories, are precisely those most needed by South and Central America, and their quality, too, is better. England and Germany, it is pointed out, have inundated Latin America with catalogues printed in the Spanish language. American merchants are shrewdly adopting this plan, and good results are apparent. It is admitted, however, that the better method is to send traveling agents who can speak Spanish and other languages to those countries where trade is sought. This shows an earnest effort to study commercial conditions in the most practical manner, and prospective customers are duly impressed.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

ONE OF the old-line life-insurance companies has recently sent out to its agents, by way of an incentive to renewed effort, a circular letter containing a striking compilation of facts and figures showing the remarkable prosperity of the country during the present year. It points to the fact, for instance, that the country's exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th were over ninety-one million dollars in value more than in 1904; also, that the savings-bank deposits in New York State for the same period were over eighty-five millions in excess of the preceding year, and that the dividends paid to the stockholders of sixteen railroads for the year was \$14,664,636 more than in 1904. All these evidences of prosperity are used as an argument in favor of renewed activity in the life-insurance business, as a reason why a larger number of policies ought to be written up within the next few months. "Make the most of this prosperity," is the advice to agents. The argument and the advice are entirely sound, and that they will be efficacious we have no doubt. These days of big crops and good wages ought truly to be harvest days for every wide-awake, energetic, and resourceful life-insurance solicitor; and that despite the sensational attacks being made upon some of the old life-insurance companies. People who imagine that these newspaper revelations and so-called disclosures have "killed" the life business for the time being would be surprised if they could see the facts and figures which show the contrary. We have before us at this moment the bulletins of a certain general agency in a distant city, giving the exact amount of business transacted each month so far for the present year, and in no one of these months has the total amount of new insurance written up been less than two hundred thousand dollars, and for two or three months it has been nearly twice that. As this happens to be an agency of the company which has been prodded more than any other, both by official and unofficial methods, it simply means that public confidence in the standard-life plan has not been shaken, as so many alarmists would have us believe. The people generally are not so weak and blind as they are sometimes represented to be by interested persons.

"M., Little Rock, Ark.: I do not regard the company as one of the strongest, and some of its policy-holders recently demanded an investigation of its affairs.

"M., Rochester, N. Y.: I would not dispose of my policies. I regard the Mutual Life, of New York, and the New York Life as among the strongest and best of the great companies. Ultimately the shift would not be more satisfactory to you.

"C., Phenixville, Penn.: I do not know what you can do in the matter, in view of what the company has written you. Some of the other companies loan on policies, and this course is commendable. You might sell the policy to a broker, but usually there is little satisfaction in doing so.

"H. H., Portsmouth, N. H.: An endowment policy would suit your circumstances best. The profit-sharing endowment of the Prudential Life is an excellent form of insurance for a man who does not know how to save. Fill out the coupon in the advertisement of the Prudential on this page, and get the information you seek.

*The Hermit.*

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**Miller**  
THE BEST  
MILWAUKEE BEER

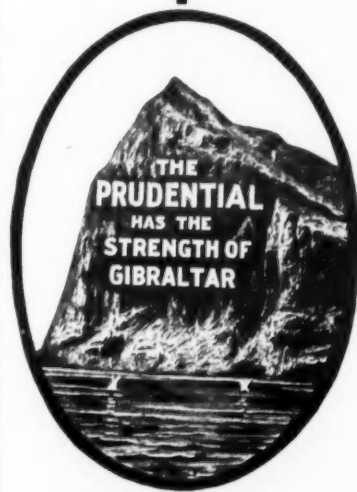
**WOODBURY**  
FOR SOAP CREAM POWDER DENTAL CREAM  
"A soothing lotion invaluable in the home for dispersing chaps, rough skin or any local irritation"—exactly describes Woodbury's Facial Cream.  
Send 10 cts. for samples of all four preparations.  
The Andrew Jergens Co., Sole Licensee, Cin. O

The well known **SPARKLETS C** in PARIS which had such an enormous success with its "Sparklets" for preparing instantaneously Soda Water and all other sparkling drinks, replying to a great public want has just placed upon the market  
**GEODEVINE**  
for the immediate preparation of **CARBONIC ACID BATHS** a la mode de Naheim, recommended by the highest European and American medical faculties for Heart Disease & Ladies Complaints.  
PROSPECTUS FREE **SPARKLETS C**, Paris.  
G.O.O. GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

## Did You Save It?

Look back over your accounts. Open your purse and see how plainly you can see the bottom. Look at the bank book, and compare last month's balance with this.

Where is the dollar, or five, or ten that you meant to save? Did you save what you meant to?



## The Prudential

can and will help you. It can provide a way of saving, and make it decidedly to your own and your family's advantage to save systematically. It can also make your savings earn something from the start.

And if, while you are saving, you should be suddenly taken away, your family will receive immediately the insurance money which your payments secured from the very beginning.

All this sets a man thinking. The six million Prudential policies now in force bear witness to their endorsement by millions of provident people.

Send coupon to-day for information of Profit-Sharing Endowment Policies.

**Send Coupon To-day**

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive free particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

For \$100,000,000

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

Occupation.....Dept. 8

**The Prudential Insurance Co. of America**

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

**JOHN F. DRYDEN** Home Office: **NEWARK, N. J.**  
President





## INCONSISTENT.

SAX—"There goes Miss Shapely. I hear she has severed her connection with the opera company."

FAX—"What was the trouble?"

SAX—"They wanted her to appear in tights."

## WILSON WHISKEY

THAT'S ALL!

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS

### SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building,  
5th Ave., cor 23d St.

Only salesroom  
in Greater New  
York.

### COOK'S Imperial Extra dry CHAMPAGNE

Is second to no Champagne in the world. It is half the price of foreign makes, because there is no duty or ship freight to pay on this American made Champagne.

SERVED EVERYWHERE  
AMERICAN WINE CO., ST. LOUIS

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—1884-1905

American Academy of Dramatic Arts  
and Empire Theatre Dramatic School

For full particulars apply to E. P. STEPHENSON,  
General Manager, Carnegie Hall

#### A Big Bundle of Books.

Send one dollar and we will forward you a generous supply of back numbers of *Leslie's Weekly*—a most satisfying mental dinner—with an ample and appetizing dessert of *Judges* and other light reading. A nice present to your country friends, a royal feast for yourself, or a regular bonanza for the children on a rainy day. We will also send a fifty-cent bundle, or a twenty-five-cent bundle upon receipt of remittance. Address Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.



#### GOOD INCOMES FOR ALL.

25 to 30 per cent. commission to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts and Baking Powder. Beautiful Presents and Coupons with every purchase. Charges paid. For prompt attention address

MR. MILLER Care of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.  
P. O. Box 289, 31-33 Vesey Street, N. Y.



and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. 1-4, Lebanon, Ohio.

## BALL-POINTED PENS

(H. HEWITT'S PATENT.)

Suitable for writing in every position; glide over any paper; never scratch or spurt

Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED pens are more durable, and are ahead of all others

#### FOR EASY WRITING

Buy an assorted sample box of 24 pens for 25 cts., and choose a pen to suit your hand. Having found one, stick to it!

POST FREE FROM

H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., 99 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK  
or any Stationery Store.



## Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING. NO HONING.

JUST because your old-time razor makes shaving a nightmare, or because you have the barber habit, do not feel incredulous when you see things and hear things—from strangers and from friends—that seem "too good" to believe about the Gillette Safety Razor. While you are thinking it over, in just one brief minute's time, there are hundreds of thousands of shaving men like yourself using a Gillette and experiencing that delightful sensation of being quickly, safely, and comfortably shaved.

For a comparison: The old-time razor, forged blade always requiring stropping—honing, or the barber habit, both unsatisfactory—annoying, both expensive.

The Gillette way—triple silver-plated razor made like a watch, 12 thin, flexible, highly tempered and keen double-edged blades—each blade with two edges that require no honing and no stropping. Each blade will shave you from 20 to 40 times and every shave will bring you comfort and pleasure. You practically have

## 400 Shaves Without Stropping

at less than 1 cent a shave. Over 200,000 now in use. Every one sold makes a friend for life.

\$5.00 complete in an attractive, compact, velvet-lined case.

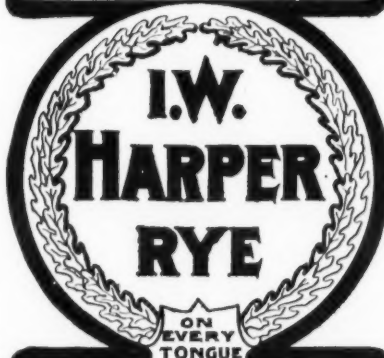
ASK YOUR DEALER for the Gillette Safety Razor. Accept no substitute. He can procure it for you. Write for our interesting booklet, which explains our thirty-day free trial offer. Most dealers make this offer; if yours does not, we will.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY

1176 TIMES BLD., 42D ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK



The Worlds Best Experts  
Pronounce It The Best.



#### Gold Medals

Chicago 1893 New Orleans 1885 Paris 1900

Grand Prize Highest Award  
St. Louis World's Fair.

Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

NOW READY...

"THIS & THAT"  
About Caricature  
By ZIM

A book of sound advice for the comic-art student  
\$1.50 by mail  
Address E. Zim, Horseheads, N. Y.

#### Laugh Three Months for a Quarter.

SEND twenty-five cents for a three months' subscription to the monthly *Magazine of Fun*—replete with short, humorous stories, funny pictures, clever jokes—full of fun and laughter. Just the thing for the tired business man, the distracted housewife, or the merry children. Its bubbling good nature is a boon to all ages.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS  
**Cortez CIGARS**  
—MADE AT KEY WEST—



#### HAVE A SMILE WITH ME

Three good comic magazines, full of fun and merriment, sample copies. Send ten cents in stamps to the Judge Company, 225 Fourth Ave., New York. You will be agreeably surprised.

## VENTRILOQUISM

Easily learned by anyone. 2c. stamp brings circular. O. A. SMITH, Box F, 2040 Knoxville Ave., Peoria, Ill.

For People Who Love Luxury.

PEOPLE of moderate means, who love comfort and daintiness of surroundings, will appreciate our valuable suggestions on fitting up dens, with illustrations of unique and artistic arrangements of pictures. Send five cents for our Blue Booklet on den work. Art lovers will also be repaid by sending two cents for our Blue Booklet catalogue, with illustrations of our beautiful reproductions of copyrighted drawings. Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

New York to Buffalo, via New York Central—Finest One-Day Railroad Ride in the World.